THE Gleichen Call

Provincial Library

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# GLEICHEN PATRIOTIC STAMPEDE AND RECRUITING RALLY GIGANTIC SUCCESS

## Between $2,000.00 and $3,000.00 Will now be Available for Patriotic Purposes
## Over Thirty Recruits were Obtained

## Many Distinguished Visitors were Present. Perfect Weather. Immense Crowds

With perfect weather conditions Gleichen's great Patriotic Stampede and recuiting rally concluded on Thursday last, having proved a far greater success than the most optimistic could have anticipated.

For days prior to the event the crowd started to come in by motor-car and rail and by Tuesday evening the loyal little town was full to overflowing. Every citizen was assisting the management in their gigantic task of accommodating the multitude of visitors.

Next morning such a scene of bustle and excitement has been rarely witnessed anywhere in the West, when friend met friend to the accompanying jingle of spurs, while the vivid coloring of true western life lent a touch of romance to the scene as Pesident Bartsch organized the parade which started from the grounds and travelled through the principal thoroughfares. Led by the president and a number of recruiting officers from the different Alberta battalions and by the 113th Kiltie band and buglers from Sarcee Camp, playing soul-inspiring Scottish airs, and followed by a detachment of the R.N.W.M.P. under the command of Sergt.-Major Irvine, came a long cortege of cowgirls and cowboys, the whole typifying in a wonderful way the close sympathy of this far land and its past with the present struggle for freedom and right of the Motherland across the sea.

The program for the afternoon began well on time before an audience which not only filled the bleachers, boxes and grandstands, but also hundreds of motor-cars, which, lined two deep, occupied one entire side of the arena.

The band of the 13th O.M.R. arrived shortly after the opening event and with their martial music assisted the Kilties in keeping the crowds of spectators in the greatest of good humor and helped fill in the intervals between events in such a manner as to maintain a continuous interest in the day's proceedings from start to finish.

Starting with the bucking contest, the horses being the famous string of A. P. Day of Medicine Hat, unequalled the American continent over, and the riders the pick of the western plains, the program continued without a hitch or delay till after six o'clock.

Varied events, perfectly staged and each unique in its way, followed each other.

McHugh Bros. donated the wild steers for the wild steer race, the first of its kind ever produced. With a field of ten simultaneously turned loose from specially made chutes the audience was held spellbound as they bucked from start to finish, unloading many a rider on the way.

The wild horse race, the last item on the program, the previous year's most popular event, again proved a great favorite. The horses donated for this purpose by Jack Morton were a splendid bunch, whose qualities of breeding and endurance are a credit to their owner's ranch.

The roping by teams of five from North and South of Gleichen, Medicine Hat and Cochrane and won by the latter created much friendly rivalry among the contestants, which was shared in by the spectators. Out of deference to requests made to them the management decided to eliminate throwing and tying of steers. Under the the unaccustomed conditions the ropers were at a decided disadvantage at first, but there was no room for complaint about cruelty to the animals. The steers had a little Mexican in them and many of the horses were not fast enough to catch them.

The cowboy, relay and Indian races filled up the crowded program.

In the evening a military parade took place and to enormous crowds in front of the Stampede Office the massed bands played a number of patriotic selections. During an interval in the music Major Fiez. Horrigan delivered a sterring and soldierly address and begged his audience to remember that the object of this stampede was not only the collection of patriotic funds but the enlistment of recruits, and expressed the hope that now the first object was assured his audience would see the other was fulfilled. He congratulated the management on the finest and cleanest day's sport he had ever seen. Three cheers and a tiger showed the audience's appreciation of this popular officer's remarks. After the National Anthem had been played the crowd dispersed to assemble later at the Opera House, where an entertainment and cowboy dance filled in the time until the wee small hours.

To the delight of all the next morning proved bright and fine and the program, while of a similar nature, proved even more exciting and spectacular, as the previous day had eliminated all but the most skilful and the finalists were out to do their best to get among the money.

Owing to the popularity of and the number of entries in the wild steer race the management were forced to stage this event twice, much to the delight of the spectators.

The championship gold medal for bucking was brilliantly won by E. Le Grandier of Cabri, whilst that for roping was captured by W.W. Wasson of Munson, who also proudly carries the same token won two years ago.

The ever popular Clem Gardner of Cochrane again displayed his prowess in many of the principal events and the judges' decision to award him the gold medal for the best all-round cowboy was hailed by acclamation by all.

The general management of the arena left nothing to be desired and was a great tribute to the skill and generalship of that veteran stampede director, A. P. Day of Medicine Hat, who was most ably assisted by his expert staff of chute and pick-up men. The impartiality of the decisions by the judges and the time-keepers gave every satisfaction to the contestants and in great measure lightened the labors of the management.

The general management of the stampede, the securing of suitable stock, the provision of ample seating accommodation, and the general foresight with every possible contingency was provided for and which took weeks of labor prior to the event, reflect the greatest credit on Manager Young and his managing committee of stockmen.

The advertising and entertainment committees are also to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, which so largely contributed to the financial success of the stampede.

The greater proportion of the prizes given during the stampede were patriotically donated by the merchants, ranchers and farmers of the district.

The office duties, by no means light at any time, this year far exceeded any previous occasion, but were most ably handled by Secretary Millie.

A large amount of credit is due the Ladies' Patriotic Stampede Committee for the long strenuous weeks of organizing and collecting and for nobly giving their time during the stampede to conduct the Round-up Cafeteria. The ground floor of their hall kindly donated by the Masons and formerly used as an implement warehouse was converted into a splendid and up-to-date restaurant. Here the food collected by them from all over the district was daintly served twice daily to hundreds of visitors. They also conducted refreshment booths on the grounds, and in spite of the temptation to take their place among the spectators, they stood valiantly at the post of duty, sacrificing their inclinations for the good of the cause. Their devotion and sacrifice has been splendidly rewarded by the superb success attendant on their efforts. The horse "Red Cross", donated to the ladies by Harry Scott, was raffled by them during the stampede and realized a goodly sum. The young ladies of the town, under the direction of the committee, conducted two tagging days and were able to aid materially in building up the magnificent sum of approximately twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which has been turned into the general funds of the stampede by the ladies.

Just before going to press a financial statement has been prepared by Assistant Secretary MacLean showing estimated receipts and expenditures, with a balance between two and three thousand dollars available for patriotic purposes.

The magnificent and fitting conclusion to a great patriotic stampede was the recruiting rally organized by the Stampede enlistment committee. Lieut.-Col. Dennis, Major Kerby, Major Horrigan and Capt. Stuart were the speakers and were assisted by the massed bands. As a result the recruiting in this district has received a fresh impetus and already thirty men have joined the colors and each day many more are coming in.

Since the beginning of the war over two hundred and fifty men have enlisted from this vicinity, an exceedingly large proportion considering the population of the town.

None can say that Gleichen is not doing duty.

### Prize Winners, First Day—Wednesday

Best Dressed and Mounted Cowboy—C. Kettleson
Best Dressed and Mounted Cowgirl—Miss Howe
Best Dressed and Mounted Cowboy, under 16—1st Lewis Bartsch; 2nd Irvin Young; 3rd George Campbell
Best Dressed and Mounted Cowgirl, under 16—1st May Jones; 2nd Nora Cosgrave; 3rd Molly Cosgrave
Bareback Bucking—1st C. Mitchell; 2nd J. Massey
Turn Race—1st C. Gardner; 2nd Ira Triplett
Bucking Contest, Finalists—C. Mitchell, L. Manriguez, E. Le Grandier, J. Errickson, C. Gardner; Spare man, C. Ross. A. Parker.
Wild Steer Race—1st L. Manrigues; 2nd Ed. Ellison; 3rd Lee Christenson
Maverick Race—1st Tex Cooper 2nd A. J. Bryson; 3rd J. Errickson
Wild Horse Race—1st J. Massey; 2nd C. Mitchell; 3rd J. McGillis.

### Prize Winners, Second Day—Thursday

Cowboy Relay Race—1st Harry Bray; 2nd Clem Gardner
Cowboy Flat, half-mile—1st G. W. Patterson; 2nd Harry Bray
Individual Roping Contest—1st W. Wasson, 11 seconds; 2nd A. Bryson, 18 seconds; 3rd Ad. Day, 18 seconds
Bucking Contest—1st E. Le Grandier; 2nd C. Ross; 3rd C. Gardner
Bareback Bucking—1st J. Massey; 2nd Steve Smith
Best Bucking Horse—"Fox"; W. McHugh, owner
Wild Steer Race, First race—1st Lee Christenson; 2nd C. Mitchell; 3rd J. Dubois.
Wild Steer Race, second race—1st Jimmy Dew; 2nd J. McKie; 3rd Ira Triplett
Soldier's Bucking Contest—1st J. Ryan; 2nd J. W. McNab
Maverick Race—1st A. J. Bryson; 2nd P. Smith; 3rd Bob Hill
Wild Horse Race—1st J. McGillis; 2nd J. Errickson; 3rd J. W. McNab

THE CASH STORE

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

NOTICE

We have secured the services of Mr. Fred Jones, as manager and buyer of our Grocery Department. In order to get Mr. Jones we had to purchase his stock and will dispose of this Friday and Saturday.

At the time this ad is going to press we have not yet moved the stock over and cannot mention the items but those who read the Call will benefit by the reduced prices.

Two days only FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

IF YOU intend BUILDING

Business Blocks or Farm Buildings

AND WANT THE BEST { SUGGESTIONS PLANS PRICES and RESULTS

—THEN SEE THE—

Bennett & White Construction Co.

who are now building the new store for T. H. BEACH and addition to the RAMSAY Store

We are able to make low prices, not through Inferiority in Workmanship or Material, but through SUPERIOR PURCHASING POWER and a crew of First-Class Mechanics.




**Ideal Silver Cream**

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

**At All Jewellers**


# SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

**FLORENCE WARDEN**

*Ward, Lock & Co., Limited*
*TORONTO*

CHAPTER I.

Down on the brown sand by the sea, in a pretty little bay on the south coast of England, a well-set-up, slim, soldierly figure in a light lounge suit stood on the soft, chalky rocks with his face towards the sea.

The little ripples of the tide were coming gently up to the group of rocks on which he was standing, making tiny cascades as the water reached the rounded masses of chalk, and rushed over their green, slimy surface into the pools on the other side.

The man was evidently much absorbed in his own thoughts, for he did not once turn his head, or look round to take stock of his position as the tide began to lap the sides of the cliffs on each side of the little bay.

It was not until an advancing wavelet broke against his boots that he made a sudden movement of surprise, and at the same moment a girlish voice, clear, bright, sympathetic, caused him to turn and, looking up, to discover a fair-haired girl in a white dress and a big, flappy hat, beckoning to him from a ledge just under the top of the cliff.

"Don't you see the tide's coming in?" cried the voice.

"By Jove!" murmured the soldierly man, as he splashed into a pool among the rocks, and then, looking round him quickly, perceived that there was no longer any space of sand between the water and the foot of the cliffs at either end of the bay.

The girl spoke again.

"Can you climb?" asked she.

She had to raise her pretty voice for, although the cliff was not very high, there was some distance between the two speakers.

"I wonder!" said the soldierly man as he raised his head, and holding his hand above his eyes to shield them from the rays of the setting August sun, let the girl see a brown face wrinkled by something which was not age, a pair of steady, mild grey eyes, and a moustache in which there was a little premature grey hair.

"You'd better try," said the girl. "You may not be able to get round the bend. I'll direct you. This way."

She pointed to the spot in the cliff below which she judged the best for him to make the attempt. He came quickly over the intervening space of rock and sand, and, obeying her directions with a neatness and promptitude which gave another indication of his military profession, succeeded at last in scrambling up by the help of the rough grass and plants which grew thickly here and there, to the ledge where the girl was standing.

For the last few steps she had held out her own hand to him; and when he stood beside her smiling, a little out of breath, thanking her for her help and looking at her pretty young face, all flushed with excitement, tinged with girlish shyness at this unforeseen encounter with an utter stranger, Sir Penywern Tradescant thought that she was the most charming specimen of womanhood he had ever met.

"Thanks, thanks awfully!" said he, as he flashed a look of gratitude, "I suppose you've saved my life."

"Oh, no, no, nothing so serious as that! But I saved you from a—let us say—an impromptu bath."

"It was very good of you. I don't know how I came to be so stupid."

"Strangers often get caught here, as the tide rolls in so quickly. Perhaps you don't know this coast?"

"I haven't that excuse. I've stayed at the hotel over there two or three times. I'm staying there now. And you, are you staying here?"

He had no business to ask the question; his duty was clearly to take himself off, and never to obtrude again upon the fascinating creature who, having got him out of his scrape, was apparently anxious to withdraw without delay from a situation which threatened to be slightly embarrassing. For a ridiculous sort of approach to intimacy seemed to have been reached already, during those few moments when she, clinging to a bush with one hand, had clasped his brown warm hand with the other, and helped to drag him to her side.

But Sir Penywern, whose career had made him unconventional, could not let her go without another word.

She answered his question with a touch of shyness:

"No. I live here. At the vicarage."

"You are Mr. Gellibrand's daughter?"

"No. I'm no relation."

Clearly he ought to be content with that: he ought to take the hint her eyes gave him as they glanced towards the rough steps which led up from the ledge to the top of the cliff.

But he found it absolutely impossible to do anything of the sort. The time comes when every man, even the most unlikely, feels the woman's spell weaving itself round him; and the moment had come for Sir Penywern Tradescant, soldier, explorer, and scholar, to fall helplessly under the influence of a girl whom he had never seen before, but whom he was already determined that he would see again.

"Don't you find it dull?"

"Dull!" Her eyes flashed. "I'm as happy as the day is long."

"Ah." He was looking at her, wondering what he should say next, but quite determined to detain her somehow.

"I wish I could say that!"

She uttered no word, but looked shyly attentive. The man's face, indeed, was one of those which ladies call "interesting." Those lines in the brown face, a certain expression in the steady eyes, suggested that the life-history of this man, whose age might be anything from five and forty to five and forty, would be worth hearing.

Again she looked shyly towards the steps. He coolly put himself between her and them as if to go up, but then he turned round.

"I suppose you think a man is as happy as he deserves to be."

"Oh, no, I don't think that. I don't know."

He, with his back to the red sunset, was studying her face in the rich, soft light of it. She was very pretty, and very sweet, and there was a mingling of modesty and frankness in her manner which was charming.

"Of course, it can't matter very much to you whether a man whom you've never seen before is happy or not."

He wondered how he had got over his usual shyness with women to the extent of being as bold as this; but he was hurried on irresistibly by the necessity of saying something which would keep her in his society, something which would interest her, awaken her attention.

Partly, at any rate, he must have succeeded. She gave him another shy look, and said gently:

"One likes everybody to be happy, of course."

She was sliding back into the conventional, non-committal manners of a well-bred woman faced with the difficulty of dealing with a stranger who may be intrusive and worthy to be snubbed, or who may, on the other hand, be wholly undeserving of such treatment.

"Thank you. Then I shall take it that the benevolent wish included me," said he, smiling with so much engaging gentleness that she was quite disarmed.

"You don't look very miserable," she ventured shyly.

"I'm not. On the contrary, I'm quite as comfortable as any man can be who has been forced into one way of life when he was manifestly designed by nature for another."

The girl looked interested in spite of herself.

"You make me curious," said she.

"That's what I wanted to do."

There was a pause, the first.

"I wonder what you take me to be," he suggested inquiringly.

"I suppose you are in the army."

"I was, up to five years ago."

"And didn't you like it?"

"I hated it."

"Then why—"

She stopped. He went on, almost at once.

"Ah, there's the rub. My father was a soldier before me, and he was the sort of man who gets his own way. I was to go into the army, too, and I had to go."

"And what did you want to do?" asked the girl, drawn in spite of herself into frank interest.

"I wanted to study, to discover, to explore. I wanted to do a bit of grubbing about among old manuscripts, old stones, and then to be a bit of a bookworm and write about it."

"And can't you?"

"Oh, yes. I'm doing it now. For the past five years, ever since my father died, I've revelled in old bones and old stones, old monuments and old books."

"Then what have you got to complain about?"

"The time I've lost, the time I've wasted, the wretched years passed in a profession I hated. Look what it's done to me! When I left the army, five years ago, and went to Northern Africa, to revel in the work I liked, I found myself handicapped by those long wasted years. Don't you see? Such work as I like, as I'm fit for, exploring, digging out of old civilizations, reading the history of dead peoples in the relics they've left behind, takes patience and money and energy. Some of mine had gone; with what is left it will be hard work to make any sort of mark. And then those Germans, the brutes! One finds them everywhere, forestalling, grubbing, patiently picking up the fragments of old history, and putting them together. What it needs to hold one's own with them! Let alone do any work superior to theirs. And yet that's what I always hoped to do, would have done, if, I'd had my chance!"

(To be Continued)


# HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

**Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**



Denison, Texas. — "After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's stepsister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

W. N. U. 1104



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG


## Varieties of Alfalfa

**Some Alfalfa Experiments Made in North Dakota**

Twenty-two different kinds of alfalfa have been experimented with on the high plains of the western part of North Dakota. These included strains from Europe, Asia and South and North America. Parts of these experiments were conducted during the winter of 1906-7, one of the severest the western States has ever experienced.

In spite of the persistently low temperature of the winter, some alfalfa lived through on all plats, including even the very tender Peruvian variety, which killed out badly that winter as far south as the Panhandle of Texas, and again during the mild winter of 1908-9 as far south as Stockton, Kansas. This extraordinary result in Dakota was due to the character of the weather. Autumn drought and the gradual approach of cold weather hardened the tissues of the plants, enforcing gradual and perfect dormancy. A protective covering of snow came in December and remained until nearly the end of March. To these factors and the gradual return of spring was due the fact that a percentage of all strains came safely through the winter.

The important point, however, is that Grimm alfalfa and two Turkestan strains sustained no loss whatever. There can be little doubt that Grimm and the Ontario variegated originally came from the same source, near the borders of Germany and Russia, and are, in fact, identical in origin. They are both alike hardy and suited to Ontario conditions.—Toronto Globe.

## Holland as a War Factor

**Has Only a Small Army, but Men Are Well Trained**

Apart from aiding the allies by giving opportunities to them to attack Germany on an open flank, Holland probably could be of but little fighting value were she to enter the European struggle in these days when armies are numbered in the millions and dreadnoughts and battle cruisers in the hundreds. The peace strength of the active Dutch army is 47,660. For some months past, however, the army has been up to war strength, and this totals about 150,000. These men are all, however, well trained, because of the compulsory system of military service which exists. The Dutch artillery is armed with Krupp guns.

The Dutch navy consists of 7 battleships, 4 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, six submarines and a number of gunboats for coast defence. In addition to these there are at least eight destroyers. Four more were being built in Germany when war broke out, but these were taken over by the Germans. The Dutch government immediately laid down replace boats in Holland, and doubtless some of these ahve been since completed.

Holland is bordered on the south by Belgium and on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level; on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. On these sides are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast. Amsterdam itself is well fortified, the possibility of inundations there precluding any successful attack. The coast defences are in good order.

The number of vessels belonging to the Dutch mercantile marine at the end of 1913 (latest figures available) was: Sailing vessels, 400 of 40,199 English tons; steamers, 387 of 647,436 English tons. The tonnage of Dutch vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Netherlands in 1913 was: Entered, 18,198,000; cleared, 18,031,000. Many Dutch vessels are engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports.

### France's Liquor Policy

In our dealings with alcohol we are far behind France, and have not shown the same wisdom in protecting the health of our soldiers as they have in protecting theirs. In Paris and other French towns officers and soldiers are not allowed to enter cafes where drink is sold, between the hours of 10 and 5, and the closing hours are much earlier than in England. Between 12 and 2 French soldiers can enter restaurants for food and drink, but are not supplied with spirits. The retail sale of spirits in Marseilles and in most French towns is prohibited to men of all ranks, including men not yet mobilized, and the prohibition extends to men employed in munition factories.—London Chronicle.

A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class of little boys about golden crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she asked at the end of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown?"

There was silence for a minute. Then a bright little chap piped up:

"Him wot's got th' biggest head."

## The Foreigner And Prohibition

**Foreigners in the West Are Opposed to the Liquor Traffic**

The attitude of the foreigners of Saskatchewan and Manitoba towards prohibition will be welcome news to many of your readers.

Rev. R. G. Scott of Saskatchewan tells us that when all the bars had been closed, the government opened twenty-three liquor stores for those who thought they could not do without alcohol. Provision had been made that these stores could be closed or others opened, according to the wish of the people, at the municipal elections in November. The entire province had been divided into liquor districts. Voting took place in seven districts, in three of which liquor stores had already been established, and in four other districts an attempt was made to open new stores. In every district the result was decisively in favor of total abstinence. In the three districts where government stores had been in operation, they were all wiped out by a vote of about two and a half to one. In the four districts where an effort was being made to open stores all the attempts failed by a vote of about the same relative proportions.

Particular interest had been attached to our district, as the population was largely foreign. The presence of large colonies of Galicians, French, Germans and Hungarians was thought to be a strong force to overcome. These people had always been accustomed to use liquor whenever they had the opportunity. Every wedding and every holiday was celebrated with plenty of liquor. Few were abstainers and none too poor to procure it. There was almost no organization, so that what temperance work was done, was in most cases by individuals, but the result was very encouraging.

A foreigner told me that he had always been a drinker and that if a vote had been taken when the bars were first closed there would have been many liquor stores open. However, he thought the people had found out in four months that they got along very well without it and had more money than they ever had before. He said that few wanted the stores opened now.

A young Frenchman who has a family and is a good worker, said to me, "The bar got me a good many times. I spent a lot of money and lost a lot of time. I am glad the bar is gone and we don't want the —— thing back again." In the rural municipality of Fish Creek where the population is almost entirely Galician, it was thought the people would vote strongly for a liquor store, but it went dry by more than two to one. Wakaw village, where we have a very mixed population, went dry by 47 to 16. What has been done in such a district can surely be done in any place in Canada.

Coming to Manitoba, we find the foreigners quite as hostile to the liquor traffic. In Winnipeg alone there were five Ruthenian, three Scandinavian, and three Icelandic papers that would not even print a liquor advertisement. Perhaps that will take some of the conceit out of us, and let us see that the foreigner has more brains than we gave him credit for. Let us wake up and press forward.—H. Arnott, M.C.P.S.

## Testing Dairy Products

**Valuable Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture**

The price of success is attention to detail. This fact is distinctly emphasized in a bulletin recently issued by the dairy and cold storage branch of the federal department of agriculture, under the title of "The Testing of Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products by Means of the Babcock Test," and written by J. F. Singleton, chief inspector of dairy products.

Without being profuse, Mr. Singleton tells in plain language about all that is to be told of the practical application of the test, the care that should be taken of the component parts of the apparatus, the measurements advisable and the methods that should be employed. The qualities naturally most emphasized are exactness, cleanliness and temperature.

The dairy commissioner in his introductory says there is nothing fundamentally new in the bulletin, but that the contents are presented with such a clearness of diction and the processes so aptly set forth that the result is a reliable handbook for those who value information on the testing of milk, cream and so on. A number of exact and plain illustrations lend additional worth to a notable bulletin, the number of which is 45 of the dairy and cold storage series and that can be had by post free application to the publication branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

In spite of a long and severe drought, extending over several months, Samoa—the first of the German colonies to be added by New Zealand to the British empire in the war—flourishes exceedingly. The branch of the Bank of New Zealand established there is doing well. The local government and the courts work very smoothly, and the high prices obtaining for copra keeps business in a thoroughly healthy condition.

## TO FRANCE

(This striking poem is by a gifted Canadian, at present on the Canadian Pacific Railway's publicity staff at Calgary, Alberta. He is the author of several volumes of fiction and verse).

We little know thee, France; we thought—
And God forgive us that our thought was sin—
We thought thee fair without, and false within,
And we did not seek to know thee as we ought.

We knew the face thou turndest tourist-ward,
The painted face, the sensuous design;
We held thy virtue subtle as thy wine;
As cheap and subtle; neighbor, we have erred.

For thou hadst poured thy life in every mould
And we had found the mould of our desire;
We warmed our marrows at thy Latin fire,
And found it hot, for we were Saxon-cold.

Forgive us, France; we passed the ile along;
"A thoughtless people, frivolous and gay;"
And now we know thee; we can only say
Forgive us, France; we sinned; we did thee wrong.

How well thy sons have risen to thy need,
No art can picture on the printed page;
But hoary Time shall beckon, age to age,
The deeds of France, for France is great indeed.

And that black lust that would thy virtue rape
And set a ransom on thy bruised head,
Its spawnings rot among the countless dead,
And all its land is wrapped in tears and crepe.

And you have suffered: who shall count the toll?
Thy cup of grief shall silently endure;
But thy great spirit riseth white and pure,
For France is still a nation and a soul!

—Robert J. C. Stead.

## British in Cameroon Are Badly Treated

**Men Freed by Relieving Force Had to Occupy Building Formerly Used by Pigs**

Messrs. Breakley, Lees and Lord, of Manchester; Lergard Jameson, of Leeds; G. F. Oglesby, of Sheffield; C. Jamieson, of Nottingham, and Mr. and Mrs. Newport Wright, of Norfolk, who have had a baby son born to them during the period of being prisoners of war in Cameroon, have arrived at Plymouth from West Africa, says the Guardian. They were kept in close confinement from August, 1914, to January last, when they were relieved by the British force under Col. Haywood.

Geoffrey Stanton Wright, who was born in captivity, is the first English child to be born in Cameroon. His mother and father were separated for twelve months, and even when the prisoners of war were stationed ony eight miles from the American Mission station, where baby Wright was born, the German governor, Zimmerman, would not allow Mrs. Wright to see her husband or send him food or luxuries such as she could get. The German official wrote that it was owing to "the brutality of the English to our married people" in the colony that permission was refused. Later he condescended to allow Mrs. Wright to provide certain food for her husband if she treated 30 others likewise. Naturally, she could not get supplies for all.

Mr. Jamseon, of Leeds, and Mr. Wright were compelled to live for nearly a year in a building that had formerly been used for pigs. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were taken to Ayos Hohe, a prison camp, which had previously been used to isolate patients with sleeping sickness. The camp was unprovided with beds, blankets or cooking utensils. The principal food was native potatoes; occasionally there was tinned herring or canned beef, originally shipped for the native trade, but confiscated by the Germans. The Huns also seized all the moneys of the prisoners of war, but gave receipts in exchange for gold.

A month or so before her baby was born, Mrs. Wright was allowed to go to the American Mission station at Metet, but she had to give her parole. Afterwards she did not see her husband again until all were released.

"Mike," said Pat, "how do yez tell the age of a fowl?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," shot back Mike.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a fowl ain't got no teeth!"

"No," admitted Mike, "but Oi have."

Under the Australian scheme for settling soldiers on the land and providing for the dependents of soldiers killed in the war, the States will find the farms while the Commonwealth will finance the scheme.

## The Need For Cleaner Seed

**At Terminal Elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, in a Year 100,000 Tons Were Deducted**

The need for careful cleaning of seed grain is apparetn when it is stated that in one year the amount of dockage for weeds at the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William amounted to 100,000 tons.

Needless to say, the farmer paid the cost of harvesting this crop of weeds, the cost of threshing it, the cost of additional binder twine to hold it in sheaf alogn with the good grain, the cost of hauling it to the elevator, and the cost of railway transportation, to say nothing of the loss incurred by the amount of moisture and plant food of which they robbed the growing grain and the cost of additional cultivation entailed the following year.

In a recent speech the Hon. W. R. Motherwell quoted the annual loss in Saskatchewan due to weeds as $25,000,000. "When the farmers stop to realize the loss of moisture with the consequent loss of crop, due to the growth of noxious weeds, and that the aggregate loss in Saskatchewan is at least $25,000,000 per annum," said the provincial minister of agriculture, "it is hoped and believed that more attention will be paid to this serious inroad into our annual profits with the view of reducing this ever growing menace to the possible miniumum."

An Ottawa government report dealing with the 100,000 tons of weed seed docked at the lake terminal elevators during 1913 says: "The transport charges on this material from the western grain fields to the lake front were estimated at $650,000. Most of the screenings from the terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been recleaned and used in various forms for the feeding of live stock. It was further shown that the feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings not properly recleaned sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per lb. It is especially desirable to screen out the finer black seeds by means of a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen.

"These small black seeds are not only useless as feed, but are expensive adulterants and their admixture in any considerable quantity makes the feed unpalatable for all kinds of stock. Such material should never be fed, as it is liable to introduce weeds entailing the loss of thousands of dollars. The conclusion is that more attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed, which, if he does not need for his own use, will find ready sale among live stock men.

"In connection with this subject, the following communication has been received from our crop reporting correspondent, Mr. F. J. Bonner, of Ladstock, Saskatchewan: 'I read your pamphlet on grain screenings and particulars on dockage for weed seeds. One hundred thousand tons seems an immense weight to be hauled to the terminal elevators at a loss, but so long as the farmers go on cultivating more land than they can attend to properly, the same thing will continue, especially while prices keep high. There is a very large quantity of weed seeds in the grain this year, as the newspapers were urging the farmers to put in all the crops they possibly could, and the hurry of threshing this year with all the grain almost in the stook has prevented it being well cleaned by the machines, especially when damp, as the weed seeds will not blow out.

"'The enormous amount of seeds you mention in some samples leaves one wondering how there is any good seed left. Many farmers carelessly sow grain uncleaned, or only just run it once through an old useless fanner; if they would take the trouble to clean the grain and above all plow the land properly and bury the weed plants, the 100,000 tons you mention would soon dwindle, and in no other way can this be done. On small areas, cattle turned on the stubble will clean off a great quantity of weeds, but in large areas out in the west none are kept.'"

### "Never Again"

In the years before the war we supplied Germany with the money to pay for her armaments and attack us by granting her free access to our magnificent markets. It is no exaggeration to say that from the profits she thus obtained she built her dreadnoughts and developed her Zeppelins. Not only this, but we also allowed her to disarm us by destroying British industries vital to our self-defence. The coal-tar dye industry (on which the output of explosives so largely depends) and the manufacture of optical glass (essential for the periscopes of our submarines and for the lenses of our telescopes and gun heights) became her monopolies. "Never again" must be the resolve of the British nation. If it permits these conditions to return its fate will be certain.—London Daily Mail.

"I dress expensively. Do you think you could do as well for me in that respect as father does?"

"Perhaps so," said the young man. "Still, I shouldn't like to go around looking as shabby as he does."

## Movies and Their Mission

**Educational Value of Moving Pictures Not Yet Properly Realized**

What is the matter with the movies? Their course of development makes many shudder at the prediction that the dramatic performance of the future will be found too costly for any purpose except the making of films. The absence of the spoken word forces the necessity of exaggeration in many features. This is seen in the coarseness of the comedy presented. Grotesque buffoonery and violent horseplay predominate. The board of censors for the state of Pennsylvania finds that 20 per cent. of the films examined are of this class and present these objectionable features. The need of appealing to the child mind may also make for exaggerations that are stupid and weakly startling.

The juvenile audience is a new feature, and while it is considered from the amusement standpoint in some of the burlesque scenes, it is generally ignored, from a broad educational and moral standpoint, in the fervid melodramas. These make up 75 per cent. of the films examined by the Pennsylvania state board of censors, whose systematic classification is certainly enlightening. Lurid scenes of murder, arson, burglary, highway robbery, theft, assault, train wrecking, and other crimes of violence make up the bulk of what is presented for popular entertainment. Defectively balanced minds are moved not by the logic hid away in the impossible scenes, but by the law of suggestion working through them. The protest against censorship to a child standard or to an unbalanced mind standard is familiar, but the course of movie development is largely a response to the demands of the unbalanced and the child mind. The shock of wild exaggeration is needed to arouse excitement or hold a jaded interest.

The amazing growth of the movies imposes the necessity of another course of development toward general recognition. The five per cent. of films found normal and wholesome, varied in their appeal, show that a start can be made toward better conditions. Public indifference and lack of discernment are largely due to the fact that to many the movie is still only a great curiosity. So great is the wonder at scenes being depicted at all that sufficient thought is not bestowed on their nature, lessons and influence. This attitude will soon pass, and a critical and discerning public will be found effectively supplementing and completing the work of official censorship.—Toronto Globe.

## Uncle Sam's Shells

**Allies Not Dependent on U.S. For Supplies of Explosives**

Despite the fact that the United States is daily sending two million dollars worth of war materials across the Atlantic, that country's contribution to the munition supplies of the allies is but "a drop in the bucket." Some time ago a semi-official statement was made to the effect that the United States furnished less than 2 per cent. Since then other estimates have been made which place the figure at nearly 5 per cent. Even accepting the latter figure as the correct one, it is evident that the contributions made by the United States are a very, very small proportion of the total number of shells being shipped to the front.

We have generally been led to believe that the Krupp factory at Essen was the largest munition plant in the world. Today the steel works alone of Sheffield are infinitely greater than the whole of the Krupp plant. Already upwards of twenty-five million dollars have been spent in new munition plants in Sheffield, and with the additions now under way, fifty million dollars worth of new plants will shortly be turning out explosives from this one city. Upwards of 12,000 men are employed in shell making in that city, while a number equally large is engaged in the manufacture of cannon.

Today Lloyd George has nearly 3,000 plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions, employing nearly 1,000,000 men and women. In addition to these plants, under direct government supervision, there are many other private factories engaged in the manufacture of shells and other war materials.

Canada has hundreds of factories doing their bit, while Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and even India are all shipping shells to the Huns via France and Flanders.

France is probably more thoroughly organized than is Great Britain, and is turning out millions of shells; Russia has taken over plants very much as Lloyd George did in England, while the whole of Japan has been turned into a workshop for the production of shells and other munitions for Russia. When to these countries was added the output of Italy and whatever Belgium may be able to do, the conclusion reached is that while the supplies from the United States are very welcome, and will help in smothering the German guns, the allies are in no way dependent upon Uncle Sam for their supplies of high explosives.

Manager—I'm disgusted with the mistakes that new man makes. He gets everything balled up.

Assistant Manager—Oh, well, some of the best ones are that way at the beginning. He may bring home the bacon yet.

Manager—He won't unless we send him for ham.

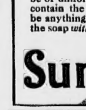

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

**Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a $5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap *with* a standard.**

SUNLIGHT SOAP

*5 cents*

**Sunlight Soap**



**IS YOUR WAGON LOPSIDED?**

Have worn wheels made the whole wheels all out of gear? You could have prevented that condition—and you can still help it with

**MICA AXLE GREASE**

The miles does it. It fills the worn spaces of the axle. Won't gum. Kills friction.

*Made Anywhere*

**The Imperial Oil Company Limited**

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

# War News

## STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

## LOOK

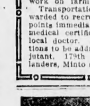
around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return which would give you the greater pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

## LISTEN

to the pleadings of humanity and of your own conscience. You may never again have such an opportunity to assert your manhood. Why not grasp it now?

300 MEN required to complete the 179th OVERSEAS BATTALION of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, a distinctive regiment with a distinctive uniform. —Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cantlie, O.C. Any partially fit Britisher is invited to join.

Skilled men are granted 30 days' leave with pay where they can show they are going to work on farms for seeding.—Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from your local doctor. All communications to be addressed to the Adjutant, 179th Cameron Highlanders, Minto street, Winnipeg.



**LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK**

TRY Kendall's spavin Cure. It has eased a great many horses just like yours and put them back to work so soon after they had been given up, that for 25 years it has stood the test.

**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**

It is the old reliable remedy for splint, spavin, curb, ringbone, sweeny, bony growths, wind puffs, and all lameness from many different causes.

Keep a bottle on hand—always. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

**Cuticura Soothes Eczema**

Cuticle Ointment 25 and 50. Talcum 25. Sold throughout the world. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 6B, Boston, U.S.A.

**Sore Eyes** Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Rain and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1104

**Cuticura Soothes Eczema**

Cuticle Ointment 25 and 50. Talcum 25. Sold throughout the world. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 6B, Boston, U.S.A.

## Tame a Silk Worm And Reap Results

**Possibilities of a Great Trade in the Last Foe Colony**

In view of the progress of General Smuts' campaign in German East Africa, the last of the German colonies, attention is being given by British manufacturers and merchants to the economic possibilities of that colony. In particular, the president of the silk association has just directed attention to the wild silk of the Anaphe silkworm, and has suggested that when German East Africa changes hands this raw silk will afford a good opportunity for British silk manufacturers.

The Anaphe silk-worm occurs, as a matter of fact, in many parts of East, West and South Africa, and samples of the silk from Uganda were examined some years ago at the Imperial Institute, which introduced the product to the notice of leading silk manufacturers in this country.

At that time it was doubtful whether the price British manufacturers could offer would pay for the collection of the scattered nests of cocoons. The Imperial Institute accordingly suggested that the government entomologist in Uganda should be asked to investigate the possibilities of domesticating the wild Anaphe and cultivating it in plantations of the trees on which it feeds, so as to reduce the cost. This has now been found to be practicable, a new and cheap raw material for the spun silk industry would be of much importance that it is to be hoped every energy and capital will be forthcoming for the development of this industry in Uganda, whence a certain amount of the silk is already being exported, and also in other British African colonies.

Specimens of Uganda raw silk and of yarns and fabrics manufactured from it can be seen in the exhibition gallery of the Imperial Institute. S.K.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

## Radium's Energy

**A Giant Force That May Some Day Supply Cheap Power**

Sir Ernest Rutherford, the distinguished scientist, has been pointing out, in London, that the atom endows energy locked up in radium. It is very, very loose!

Speaking of the intense energy contained in the substances, Sir Ernest said that what scientists wanted to ascertain was how we could realize it for our own purposes. If that energy could be made available we should enter upon a new era in the supply of cheap energy, because it had to be borne in mind that in releasing such energy at any rate we desired it would be possible for one pound of material to obtain as much energy practically as from one hundred million pounds of coal.

Fortunately at the present time we had not found out a method of so dealing with these forces, and personally he was very hopeful we should not discover it until man was living in peace with his neighbor. There was no doubt if it was once discovered a few hundred-weight of such material would shake, if not rend, the earth.

Sir Ernest Rutherford said the ordinary atoms with which we were familiar had the property, as far as we knew, of being permanent and indestructible, but the atoms of which he proposed to speak might be taken as atoms of unstable elements—elements which did not last forever, but had a certain defined and limited life, disappeared, and giving rise to a series of other substances. In radium and other radio-active substances we were witnessing, for the first time in history, the actual cause of the transformation of matter. It was not a cause we could influence at all. It had always been going on in nature and in the history of this planet. Radium was several million times more active than the mineral from which it was derived. Enormous improvements had been made in the study of the properties of these radio (active substances) and the separation of radium had enabled us to carry large commercial scale.

Sir Ernest gave demonstrations of the intensity of the radio-active emanations, and showed their action on a photographic plate, and the phosphorescence they occasioned when brought into the close neighborhood of certain salts. Radium from radium, he said, was ten times more penetrating than any penetrating influence we know of. Radium and radio-active substances had an enormous interest from the scientific point of view, and recently they had been utilized greatly from the medical standpoint in the treatment of certain diseases.—Manchester Guardian.

Customer—Are these shoes too far gone to fix up?

Shoemaker—No, I don't believe so. A new pair of uppers, with heels and soles, will make them all right. The laces are in fine condition.

## Lots of Tubers

**The World's Potato Crop and How it is Used**

The world's potato crop in 1914 covered 30,000,000 acres, giving a yield of 4,375,000,000 bushels.

Of the total acreage Russia had 11,000,000 and Germany 8,347,000. Germany led in total yield, however, with 1,874,000 bushels, against less than one billion for Russia. France had half a billion bushels, and the United States 405,000,000.

In yield per acre Norway came first with an average of 247.5 bushels. Great Britain and Ireland second with 241. France third, with 220; Holland fourth, with 225, and Germany fifth with 200. The average for Canada was 96, and for the United States 109.

In Germany, which produces well over one-third of the world's potato crop, only 28 per cent. of the yield is used for human food in normal years. Forty per cent. of the total is fed direct to animals, 100,000,000 bushels are used in the making of alcohol, and 50,000,000 bushels are utilized in the manufacture of starch and allied products.

In Japan a start has also been made in the manufacture of starch from potatoes in a large way, the output for 1914-15 being 35,500,000lb.

## BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

**In the Spring Most People Need A Tonic Medicine**

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, weight eruptions and skin eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only—and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. Life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes for richer, redder blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive strengthening spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rankin—You can't beat the foibles of the newly rich.

Doyle—Now, what's the matter?

"Remember Freddy Ford?"

"Certainly."

"He inherited a big fortune last week, and now he is trying to have his name legally changed to Limousine."

**Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.**

**The Kaiser's Ear**

The Kaiser has a habit of pulling one of his ears when he is vexed about anything, and once when he was on a visit to England and with the present king he pulled his ear continually.

At last one of the King's sons, who had been watching the imperial visitor for some time, could stand it no longer, and bluntly said:

"Why do you pull your ear?"

"Because I am annoyed," replied the Kaiser.

"And when you are very much annoyed, what do you do then?" continued the inquisitive boy.

"Why, then," said the Kaiser simply, "I put some one else's ear!"

And there the conversation died.

## Well Built Is Built to Win--

but in building brain and body, often the daily diet lacks certain essential mineral elements.

These necessary factors are abundantly supplied by the field grains, but are lacking in many foods—especially white flour, from which they are thrown out in the milling process to make the flour white.

# Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nutriment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts, those all-necessary builders of actives brains and vigorous bodies.

To build right, eat Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

**Your Liver is Clogged up**

**That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.***

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

**Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.**

Genuine must bear Signature

*Brent Good*

## The Bagdad Railway

**Some Particulars Regarding the German Military Railroad**

The following particulars regarding the Bagdad Railway, given recently by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, are interesting in view of the Russian advance in Asia Minor.

Work on those portions of the line which were constructed before the war began has been completed. Between Aleppo and Bagdad two sections of the line have been completely finished and are now in use, viz., the section from Mostemle to Ras-el-Ain (about 185 miles), and the section from Samarra (about eighty-eight miles). Between these sections lies the stretch of line from Ras-el-Ain to Mossul, and hence to Samarra, about 300 miles long. This is the line of difficulty at present of getting labor and material. It is not likely that very much of the section will be begun until after the war.

Between Aleppo and Konia (and thence to Constantinople) the tunnels on the line which is to run through the Amanus and the Taurus ranges have not progressed. The Amanus line, however, has been connected with the Gaghsiche Tunnel (about two miles long) since June 1, 1915, and the work is being so rapidly proceeded with that on February 1, 1916, the stretch of railway from Islahie to Marache may be opened as a branch line, and it is expected that it will be in full working order by October 1. Owing to the nature of the ground it will only be necessary to complete the structure section of the line to finish the Syrian railway systems with Constantinople. There are, however, a number of tunnels to be constructed in this area, and their total length will probably be about eight and nine miles. This work can hardly be completed for two years, and in the meantime the road is used in the places where the railway will run by-and-bye.

The total length of the Bagdad Railway from Haidar Pasha (opposite Constantinople) to Konia, and thence to Bagdad, is 1,435 kilometers (about 1,510 miles).

Of this total mileage 1,083 miles are already in use, and when the Amanus branch is opened on February 1 there will be an increase to 1,117 miles, leaving only a comparatively small mileage to be completed. The rolling stock in use is of the best pattern, and is worthy of its German manufacturers.

## Make a Few Hundred Extra Out of Flax

**Sow It After Wheat is in, on Late Fields Plow Deep in Spring**

Records show that in the three prairie provinces the average flax crop per acre during the past 15 years is known, the average price for several months past has been around $2 a bushel, and if war conditions continue the 1916 crop will probably bring in even more.

Unlike the other grain crops, flax can be sown as late as May 25th and in June, and it does well on wet, late land and on new breaking where you cannot make other grains pay at all.

This $20 to $30 an acre from late sown and otherwise unsatisfactory land is like found money, and is certainly worth going after. As a rotation crop of flax become better known more and more farmers will be sure to take it up, but those who do so this season will get the top of the market, and probably make the biggest profits.

In a recent article on the subject, J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., director of experimental farms, says:

"For the benefit of the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money-making that year or any land such as is not possible with any other crop."

A farmer who took much pride in the looks of his driving pair once purchased a pair from a neighbor. Upon delivery of the animals after a few days, they seemed to him rather stupid, and one of them appeared dubiously and then remarked dryly:

"I guess I had better keep the cat shut up for a few days."

It is a Liver Pill—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the many liver pills and laxatives now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation is mild, gentle in effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Said the negro preacher, regarding the white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit on the following Sunday:

"Gemmen an' ladies of de congregation, dis noted divine am one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de nakknowable, he kin do de impossible, he kin see de kin onseeve de onsearchable."

By the substitution of white for red tape in London government offices a saving of $7,000 a year has been secured.

## Trespassing on Railway Tracks

**Many Deaths and Serious Accidents as a Result of the Common Practice**

The railway companies are constantly warning the public against the dangerous practice of walking along the tracks and right-of-way. Not withstanding the efforts put forth to discourage the habit, the number of lives lost and the number of persons injured each year from trespassing on the right-of-way of the different railway lines is appalling. During the past seven months, according to a report received, there have been 129 persons killed and 24 injured on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were trespassing on the right-of-way. This, it is understood, is a slight reduction in the number of casualties from the same period two years ago. A concerted effort should be made to warn the public against the very great danger to those who persist in cutting across the tracks, climbing under and over cars, and in other ways take unnecessary risks. Parents particularly should warn their children against this practice.

## Cure Borders on The Miraculous

**A SAWYER TELLS OF WONDERFUL WORK OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

**He and His Wife, After Years of Doctoring, Found Quick Relief and Permanent Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

Caporal Junction, Ont.—(Special)—Bordering on the miraculous is the cure of Mr. Sawyer, of this place. For ten years he was an invalid. Five doctors failed to help him. When he was a complete wreck, and unable to walk across his room he decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes of them made him like a new man.

"Yes, I suffered for years," Mr. Sawyer said in speaking of his cure. "The doctors did what they could, but altogether, couldn't give me any permanent relief. Some said I had rheumatism, others that I had indigestion, but I got steadily worse.

"I must say I was a complete wreck when I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. They made a new man of me.

"My wife got the same good results from them. It was after trying several other kinds of medicine that Sault Ste. Marie, who advised her to stay in bed a month, that she decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. She took a dozen boxes in all with splendid results. We both praise Dodd's Kidney Pills. No one can speak too highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have a record for over a quarter of a century in Canada, during which time they have earned undying praise in all parts of the Dominion. Ask your neighbors about them.

"Say," said Perdy to Perry, "you'd never know that Jack Hoff was a drunkard, to look at him now." "Yes," replied Perry, "he's sorry for it today, however." "Why?" "The cabby came down."

"Say, you, I advertised for a strong boy."

"Well, ain't I a strong boy?"

"You don't show it. Why, you make a four-round contest out of licking a stamp."

## Concentrated Economy

The beef of a whole bullock is required to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. You can safely reduce butchers' bills if you use Bovril in soups and stews. But—it must be Bovril, in the Bovril bottle. No substitute will do. The strength and nourishment of Bovril cannot be compressed into cheap cubes.

**Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty before you begin to Save Up For Old Age.**

**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE**

INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU

Talk With One of Our Agents.

## Bravery Rewarded

**French Give Canada the Credit For Saving Calais**

Recognition of Canadian gallantry by French officers is recorded in a letter received by Archdeacon Cody from Lieut.-Colonel Charles E. Mitchell of Toronto, of the headquarters staff of the First Canadian division.

"Everybody in my army corps from the privates to the highest officers know how gallantly the Canadians acted, and how equally well that without them the Germans would have reached Calais. There is not the slightest doubt about that," said General d'Oiselee, of the Thirty-sixth French army corps, when presenting medals of the French Legion of Honor to 28 Canadian officers of the first contingent," Colonel Mitchell's letter read.

"General d'Oisee's men were on the left of the Canadian division when the gas attack was launched. Each officer was struck on each shoulder with the flat of the general's sword and was then kissed on each cheek."

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthful conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

Tramp—Yes, mum, it is hadn't been for a blessed bank clerk I should have had five hundred pounds in my pocket.

Old Lady (with interest)—Dear me, did he abscond with the money?

Tramp—No, mum; that bank clerk, mum, 'e came to the bank and surprised me.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.**

"There is much truth in the saying of the cynic, that the economical wife is a woman who never allows a crumb to fall from her husband's table without carefully picking it up and putting it in her husband's belt," says a writer in an English paper.

"Thomas A. Edison signalized his last birthday—he was sixty-nine years young—with the promulgation of this advice to his countrymen: 'Stop drinking coffee and alcohol in beer from 2 to 1½. Let men drink that for twenty years or so and then cut it down to 1 per cent. Cut out all whiskey and strong drinks at once.'"

**Wood's Phosphodine,**

*The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory, Pimples on the face. Don't suffer any longer. Be restored and be a man. Wood's Phosphodine will do it. Three times as much of the Special Ingredient in Wood's Phosphodine as in any other remedy. Sold by druggists everywhere. One dollar per package, or six for five dollars. One will please, six will cure. Beware of imitations. Write for our free pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No's. No.2 N.S. THERAPION** Monthly—each No. a month's treatment. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1 Mild, No. 2 Medium, No. 3 Strong. Guaranteed to cure in every case of NERVOUS DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, LOSS OF MANHOOD, IMPOTENCY, SEXUAL DISEASES, and all WEAKNESSES arising therefrom. Sold in boxes containing 3 degrees, with FULL DIRECTIONS, sufficient for ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT, price $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Agents wanted. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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## LITTLE THINGS COUNT

**Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.**

**EDDY'S MATCHES**

**are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!**

**All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.**

**Are these your Symptoms ?**

**Why You Should Use Dr. Cassell's Tablets.**

1. Merit has won for Dr. Cassell's Tablets the largest sale of their class in the whole world. They are the most popular restorative medicine among all classes, the family remedy in homes unnumbered.
2. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure in composition, they contain no drastic or dangerous drugs, the most delicate may take them with every confidence that benefit and nothing but benefit must follow.
3. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are equally suitable for old or young. From infancy to extreme age they are the great health builders.
4. The test of time and world-wide success has proved Dr. Cassell's Tablets to be the supreme remedy for all run-down conditions of nerve or body, the surest restorative for worn-out men and women.
5. Last of all Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a British remedy, made in Britain, by British Pharmacists, financed by British capital, and sold throughout the British Empire.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a Nerve Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Weakness, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Sleeplessness, Epilepsy, Debility, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

PROSTRATION
LACK OF ENERGY
BRAIN FAG
PAINS IN THE BACK
STOMACH CATARRH
SLEEPLESSNESS
DEPRESSION
NERVE EXHAUSTION
FOOD-SICKNESS
LOSS OF FLESH
DEBILITY

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five, $2.50.

War Tax Extra on each tube.

*Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.*

**Dr Cassell's Tablets**

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Britain's Greatest Remedy

## Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean. Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

## KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland, C.C. — J. Baron, K.of R.and S.

DENTIST

## C.R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

## Dr. J. SCHILLER

L. M. C. C.

SPECIALTY:
Women and Children's diseases

P. O. Box 117 — Phone 78

## Larkin Block

Gleichen, Alberta.

## GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking and Embalming

Gleichen, - Alta.

## HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs, left ribs, right rib

499 left ribs, left R 9 ribs

Horses branded:

D right ribs

## F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

## T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 8, residence phone P.O. Box 13

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

**DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS** Reliable medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

**PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN** Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario

Sold at Yates Drug Store

## HAIL INSURANCE

I represent several good companies. Give me a call

## P. J. UMBRITE

Resident Agent
Gleichen, - - Alberta


## Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the District Court of the District of Edmonton, in the matter of estate of John Henry Conklin, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of his Honour Judge Crawford, dated the 29th day of May, A. D. 1916, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Henry Conklin, deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of February, 1916, at Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, are required on or before the 8th day of August, 1916, to send by post prepaid or deliver to N. C. Willson, Edmonton (South), solicitor for the administrator, their names and address and descriptions and full particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them duly verified by statutory declaration and after the said 8th day of August, 1916, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

First published this 8th day of June, A. D. 1916.

N. C. WILLSON
Princess Theatre Block, White Avenue
Edmonton (South), Alberta.
Solicitor for Robert Scott Conklin, Administrator. 14

## MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR TRADE—General store business, with stock valued at about $17,000. Will exchange for ranch or farm. Write box W Call office. 10

STRAYED—From Mr. Brown & Sons farm at Queenstown, one Bay Mare, branded Monogram, J. A. Bar and sorrel yearling colt, may also have spring colt. $10, reward for information leading to recovery. W. F. Mallett, Queenstown. 10

LOST—Three colts, one grey branded M8 on right thigh, 2 years old. Brown mare 3 years old branded R4 on right thigh, and yearling colt branded R4 on right thigh. For information leading to recovery a reward of $10 will be paid. Apply to P. Kingsmith, Queenstown. 11

FOR SALE—Household furniture of every description. Apply to Mrs. L. H. Lafferty, Gleichen. 12tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—A four-year-old unregistered Hambletonian stallion to make room for young stock Apply to J. H. Riley, Gleichen. 15

WANTED—About the 12th of June a good farm hand—Apply to C. A. Millis, Gleichen. 12

STRAYED—Two mares, in foal when lost May 1st, and two fillies, branded 9K on the right shoulder. $5 reward for information leading to the recovery of each animal will be paid. Apply to Wm. McKenzie 6-8 3rd St. Medicine Hat, phone 2046. 15

FOR SALE—Team choice stallions 5 and 8 years old, one Clydesdale and one Percheron. These horses are the right kind to produce the big geldings. My horses will challenge comparison and will give a good account of themselves. Write for particulars and price. Come and see them 2½ miles west of Gleichen, N.E. ¼-22-22-23. Jas. H. Walker. 7tf

Don't miss reading Matthews & Kidney's ad. for specials.


# THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00
Exchange Mus added to Checks

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916


## Canada Proud of Great Sea Victory

Recently the British Empire was thrilled by the account of the great naval battle in the Skaggerack, a battle as glorious in its conduct and results as Trafalgar. This battle, in which the odds were heavily against the British, displayed all the old Nelson spirit from admiral down to cabin boy.

Time and again His Majesty's ships bucked the German line, the swift battle cruisers gave and took broadsides, the destroyers made their berserker charges, none recked how he perished provided he somte first. Admiral Beatty, with the high courage of the British navy, a courage which is second nature, placed his squadron between the German Grand Fleet and its base and held the enemy to it, at a terrible toll on both sides, until Admiral Jellicoe and his Dreadnoughts hove in sight and sent the Germans scuttling back to cover.

Admiral Hood went down with his ship, as many other gallant officers and men did with theirs. Five thousand of the bravest men in England lie at the bottom of the sea—for this is the price of Admiralty, But the German navy is bottled up once more. The Kiel Canal is crowded again. Britannia has shown that she rules the waves and intends to keep on ruling them. The only mistake seems to have been the meticulous caution of the British Admiralty which let the Germans put their story on the wire first—it will take the truth some time to overtake the German misrepresentations.

The great battle had its lesson for Canada. What if the German navy had broken through? Where would Canada have been then with no navy of her own and the Niobe tied up at Halifax? However, that is an old story. What really counts is the thrill of pride Canada felt at the great British victory in the North Sea. The German fleet may never come out again—indeed its coming out at all is in the nature of a last card and is a sign that the war is in sight of its finish, this demonstration being a sacrifice to German public opinion which suspects that the German army has shot its bolt on land. But meanwhile it has provided the British Empire with a thrill—a thrill of pride and satistection that Britons make no account of it if death is only swallowed up in victory for a great cause..

Right on its heels comes another thrill. Our brave Canadians baptized with fire at St. Julien, Festubert and Langemarcke, are carrying this country's name to glory again at Ypres. The casualty lists are going to be long. There will be many sad hearts in Canada. But they will not sorrow as those without hope, these fathers, mothers, wives, maidens, children who have given their dearest to the call of honor and duty.

The tenth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association official call has been issued, which is to be held at Kamloops, B. C., from July 25th to 27th. The program provided is an excellent one and will be of interest to all agriculturist. The speakers include the most prominent men in western Canada and some from the United States. As a number of delegates are to attend the convention from this district we would advise them to write the permanent secretary at Calgary for any information they require.

The slogan of this year's Western Canada Irrigation Association's convention is, "Wise men not only pray for rain—they pay for it". The wise men here not only pray and pay for it this year, but they sued for it. Up to date they are getting it all three ways. Our agriculturalists are up-to-the-minute in all things.

A. P. Day said the Gleichen Stampede is the best known and original frontier stampede on the American continent. He should know.

The Calgary exhibition opens on June 29th and it is expected that many exhibits will be sent in from the Gleichen district and as per usual many prizes will be brought home.


## Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

## BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% ornest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN AMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion

BARON CHIMES

Will stand for the season 1916 at G. F. TAYLOR & Co.'s Barn Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28863 Baron Chimes [6] b. h. foal 1906, by Chimes 5338; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilkes 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3149, etc.

Baron Chimes 28063, time 2.16 [sire of 8 in the 2.30 class] by Chimes [sire of 81 in the 2.30 list and 4 in the 2.05 list] he by Electioneer with dams of 131 and sires of 200 in the 2.30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Brau who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902, open to the Dominion; Anni V 2.15¼; Grace B 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Nasman 7206; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

TERMS—$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1917.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,063 is described as follows; breed standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1906, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.

Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Terms on application to

J. H. RILEY, Owner

## Calgary Industrial Exhibition

June 29-July 5

Generous prizes in all Departments

$1300 of feed for bread

Separate classes for white and brown bread, for residents outside the city of Calgary. 25 prizes in each class.

Best attraction program ever presented at a Calgary Exhibition, including Miss Stinson, the Wonderful Girl Aviator.

Send for prize list to

E L. Richardson
Manager,
Calgary, - - Alta

$600 Will Buy Four Room Bungalo

On Ninth Ave. good cellar, stable chicken house etc.

This is a snap as owner requires the cash

Apply Box 41
Gleichen, - - Alta.

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.
We'll Plow Your Gardens
Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER



You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



"MADE IN CANADA"

Take a little comfort as you go—especially if you can combine it with profit. The man who owns a Ford has provided healthful enjoyment for his entire family and equipped himself with an economical servant as well.

The Ford Runabout is $480; the Complet $730; the Sedan $890; the Town Car $780. All prices are f.o.b Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer, Cars on sale at

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford

## Thirty Gleichen Boys have Joined American Legion

The Gleichen Stampede was not only beneficial financially to the Patriotic Funds, but to it can be traced directly the enlisting of more than a score of the best men in this district and more will follow so soon as they can arrange their private affairs. Among these are boys from the tender age of 16 up to men who have reached the age limit, and several applied who were to old to be accepted.

Corpl. Bruce B. Awrey, who was formerly the manager of the Gleichen Farmers elevator, enlisted a short time ago with the American Legion, 211th Battalion,and has been here for the past few weeks talking with his friends. For the Stampede he was joined by three Legion officers and ten privates and he opened a recruiting office in Thos. Henderson's real estate office. The members of the 191th and the Kitties who were here joined most heartily in assisting their American cousin-but James Henry Rennie was just so much Scotch that the Kilties had to accept him.

Are we Canucks proud of our Yankee cousins? Why should we not be? Just look at this list of Gleichen boys who have offered to fight and die for us, and many others are getting ready to fall in line:

211 Battalion (American Legion)

Corpl Bruce B Awrey
Wojcek Lozanski
Chas C Walker
Wm Weekes
Sam McLennan
Frank Scott
Edmond Scott
Harry Irving
James Brown
Wm Lowery
David Roberts
J H Leavell
Homewood
Ralph Prestwick
W A Buttle
Philip Stumpf
Horace Ingster
John Tokamp
Leonard Shaver
Martin McCarthy
Alex Watson
Allen Quennell
J L Atkinson
Wm Stacker
Thos W Davidson
Carl Stumpf
Henry Simonin
Oscar Samson
Oniss Mailliott
Emels Weltner

10th Battalion

C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles

L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Synge
Reg Weeks
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shouldice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles

Sergt Hicks
H Landels
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion

A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion

R Beacon
H Roberts
R Dodgson
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittons
W Whitfield
H Glenn
J Carswell

56th Battalion

A Roberts
M Lee
G Cunford
N Clements
W McDuff
M Lawless
W Varndell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion

Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion

Sergt-Major John Roberts
L Cpl W Coates
G Howers
G Harvey
M Naylor
D McBean
J O'Neil
J Woodward
G Whitfield
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befris
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
R Harris
J Christenson
J W Egless
J Williamson
W McLean
E Blacoue
John Carruthers
J Mooney
A Shred
Robt Rowe

89th Battalion

C Eraser
J Oaler

187th Battalion

K McPhee
P Ostrander
J Watts
T Lovelaw
J Dodds
E Jefferies
O Quartman
E P Tostivan
S Carrick
E Mott
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J C Dillon
V Scott
J Moss
W J B Ball
G McLeod
H Barnes
Leadbeater
Littkie

113th Battalion (Kilties)

C C Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McCaig
W Bell
W Peterson
W Muir
Jas Henry Rennie

H Fegan, 175th Batt. Med Hat,
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
B Riches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Harper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reserviat
W Riddell, reserviat
Sergt-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Ory
A K Tennant
B Rose
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J T Johnston
W S Potts
J Connelly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastaing
F Francis
G B Jones
R Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W P Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cryare, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgian
David Elder, 78th Highlanders
Sergt G H Fox, Princess Patricias, wounded
Capt E F Ward, K H R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action


## Crown Lumber Coy.

One car split cedar posts

18 inches to 21 inches. These are the largest split post on the marked.

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.


# BELGIAN RELIEF




YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,
President, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. $5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,
Belgian Relief Committee
For Southern Alberta,
HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY


## W. W Winspear

General Merchant,
Nama



Direct Importer of Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods






## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Calgary Industrial Exhibition
June 29th to July 5th

Single fare for round trip
Going dates, June 28th to July 4th
Return limit July 7th
Full particulars and tickets from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent or,

R. Dawson
District Passenger Agent, Calgary


## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
16tf Indian Agent


## STUMPF & DAVIDSON

Town Decorators

Have just completed decorating the home of John Wilson with their new line of Flat Wall Finish.

Good on Wood or Plaster

## FENCE POSTS

From pickets to poles, a brand new stock of 15 to 18in. 7ft. green cut cedar posts at Rock Bottom Prices.
Also have a new stock Brick Lime and Cement
Ask to see our SCREEN DOORS
Everything in building material always on hand. What you cannot see ask for and we will gladly get it for you.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager


# PROHIBITION SALE

I have purchased the furnished contents of the Gleichen Hotel and will offer the same for sale by Public Auction at

# GLEICHEN, SAT., JUNE 24TH

AT 1 P. M. SHARP

## THE LIST COMPRISES:

25 Beds, 29 Dressers, 28 Washstands, 29 Toilet Sets 8 cots with mattresses, All Bedding, 29 pair Wool Blankets 57 chairs, Sideboard, 3 Dining Tables, 2 Small Tables Rocker, 35 Lamps, 6 bracket lamps, 5 large Rugs, 30 small Rugs, 25 rooms of Linoleum, 2 Carpets, 2 Hall carpets Singer Sewing Machine, 2 Electric Reading Lamps, 2 Ranges 2 Coles Hot Blast Heaters, Cooking Utensils, Silverware, Cash register, Dishes, and other articles; all to be sold without reserve.

TERMS CASH

W. McCONNELL, Clerk — A. R. TUDHOPE, Auctioneer





### Russia to Build Railway in China

The Chinese government has signed an agreement permitting Russia to construct a railroad in Manchuria. The railroad will give Russia control in northern Manchuria, in comparison to the railway rights granted to Japan in southern Manchuria. Japan has consented in this arrangement.

The new line will run from Harbin, on the Siberian railroad, in a northernly direction across Manchuria to Aigun, near the Russian frontier. A branch line will be built from Mergen southward to Taitsihkar, near the Mongolian border, where it will form a junction with the trans-Siberian road. The new railroad will be 600 miles long. The route is part of that formerly negotiated for by American.

Russia will raise funds for construction of the road by floating a loan of $5,000,000.

### Vice of Prussianism

The fundamental quarrel of the free man with Prussianism is that it destroys freedom of conscience. The essence of freedom is responsibility, and the essence of Prussianism is the crushing of that sense of responsibility in the individual by every possible means. The Prussian system starts by teaching the duty of blind obedience to command, and enforces that teaching by the constant manifestation of irresistible physical power behind it. Lather said that the Justification of liberty was that man could only truly serve God and his neighbor if he were free to choose the means. The modern German has evolved a political system under which individual abdicates this freedom, and hands over his political responsibility to those who inherit the privilege of directing the state.—The Round Table, London.

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

### Increased Shipping Rates of Stock

Since the beginning of the war the freight rate on calves from Britain to Buenos Ayres has been increased from 7 to 9 guineas; on cattle from 15 to 20 guineas; on horses from 20 to 30.

In the picture a cook was using a gas stove. Two housemaids in the audience were watching the scene with great interest.

"Share, Mary," said one, "do you know, a gas range is a folie stove? We have one where I work. It lit two weeks ago, and it ain't out yet."

### Vice of Pessimism

A soldier, home from the trenches, says that the power of the nerves to detect the approach of poisonous gas is quite remarkable. They seem to become conscious of the deadly menace before the men have any appreciation of it, and they cry out loudly as though in terror and pain.

"Will you vote to abolish capital punishment?"

"Capital punishment was good enough for my fathers, and it's good enough for me."


# That Awful Ache of Lumbago Rubbed Away for All Time

## Hurrah! No More Suffering—Every Ache Goes Quick

## RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm tingling action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative value is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It cuts like magic—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia.

As for earache, toothache, sprains or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle. It's the most economical. Trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada, check it.

NERVILINE


## Canada's Aid To the Empire

### Already Woven Into the Fabric of History of Britain

Arthur Steel-Maitland, the colonial under-secretary, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Canadian War Contingent association held in London.

Sir George L. Perley, acting Canadian high comissioner, presided. Other speakers were Gen. Carleton Jones, Donald MacMaster, Doctor Perkin, Alfred Suthers, McLaren Brown and J. G. Colmer.

Mr. Steel-Maitland said he personally claimed for the people of the empire generally were just getting into the proper state of mind concerning the length of the war, which was, in effect, that "We are not in for a short spell, but for a long row."

Original belief in an early conclusion to hostilities had, he said, been succeeded by a hard, set determination to see the task through to a successful conclusion.

The record of the Canadian Division already has been woven into the fabric of British history, the colonial under-secretary said, and was known so intimately that there was no need to speak of it in public.

Gen. Carleton-Jones described the hospital maintained by the association as one of the best and most complete in England.

### Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, both for pain, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than to use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

### General Wolfe No German

Dr. William Mackay of Inverness, Scotland, in lecturing before the Historical Association of Scotland recently remarked that at Culloden the future General Wolfe was ordered to "Kill and spare" by the Duke of Cumberland to shoot a wounded Highlander.

Wolfe, who was an Englishman, and not like Cumberland, a German, replied: "My commission is at the disposal of your highness, but I am not to commit murder."

Many years after, just before the taking of Quebec, Wolfe issued general orders that allowed the difference between the Englishman and the German. "No churches, houses or buildings of any sort are to be burned or destroyed without orders. The strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative value is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It cuts like magic—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

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Get the large 50 cent family size bottle. It's the most economical. Trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada, check it.

## Shaving a Pleasure --Not an Operation

"USIT," the wonderful new skin food and wrinkle chaser, is a boon to men with heavy, wiry beards and tender skins.

A man who has used it for a short time said recently, "Shaving is a pleasure now. I used to consider it almost an operation."

It is only necessary to rub a few drops of USIT into the beard before lathering to enjoy an easy, quick shave.

USIT penetrates into the pores, softens the beard, and gives a clean, close shave. The beard peels right off, without pulling a hair.

USIT is kind to tender skin. There is no irritation, smarting or burning. Gives the face a fine feeling of smoothness and freshness.

"USIT" prevents dryness of the skin caused by exposure to excessive winds. Accept no substitute

Send 50c today for a trial bottle—sufficient for one month's use.

"USIT" MANUFACTURING CO., 475 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto.

### A Crime Against Civilization

The time is coming when neurals will rise up in a body and demand that the torpedoing of ships be stopped. It is a crime against civilization, not only in the inhumanity of it, but in the destruction of the agencies of commerce upon which the world must rely for commercial interchange. It is indefensible from any point of view save the ruthless subordination of everything to the single demands of success.—St. Louis Star.

## THE BEST MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

The best medicine for the baby is the one that never fails to cure and that is the one mother should use. It may give with perfect assurance that it is absolutely safe. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine absolutely guaranteed to contain no injurious drugs and what is more they never fail to cure the baby's ills no matter if they be babyhood and childhood. Once a mother has used them she would use no other medicine. They cure colic, the stomach and bowels; drive out constipation, expel worms and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or you can get a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Scotland has, rarely, if ever, possessed a finer body of men than young people so much ready cash, says the Glasgow Herald. Glasgow is revelling in food. And the shopkeepers. Ask the directors of our places of public entertainment. Ask the publicans themselves.


There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced local diseases and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.


### "Ten Years" For Hitting Kaiser

A magazine article on "Seven Years at the German Court," states that a few years ago, when the Kaiser was at Potsdam, he struck one of the footmen in attendance in the private apartments.

When he entered his personal writing room the servant was putting some coal on the fire. The emperor told the man to leave the room, but the servant did not quite understand what the Kaiser said, and after hesitating for a moment, went on setting the fire. The Kaiser then completely lost his temper, and going up to the man, first swore at him and then struck him.

Unluckily for himself, the servant also had a bad temper, though circumstances usually compelled him to keep it well under control. But on this occasion he failed to do so, and, turning on his imperial master, struck him back.

Half an hour later the man was in jail, and paid for his offence by being afterwards sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He was lucky to have escaped with his life.


Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.


### Dr. Grenfell at the Front

Dr. Grenfell of Labrador has been spending a few days in London after three months hard work in the hospitals at the front. He is greatly impressed by the patience, courage, and self-sacrificing spirit of the men, and is delighted with the wonderful efficiency of the hospitals and the general arrangements for dealing with the sick and wounded. He has many stories to tell of the almost miraculous escapes performed by his brother surgeons.

Dr. Grenfell says it is amusing to notice what a ridiculously small thing will cause one to get a bullet. He tells of one man who was shot at when he was standing with his hand on the hip. The bullet went right through his hand, making a clean and easily healed wound. The difficulty was to discover what had happened to it after it passed through the man's hand, until someone dived into his trousers pocket. There the bullet was found lost, having been stopped by twopence halfpenny in coppers.

### A Distraction

"Did that film fail to pay its debts?"

"No, it failed so it wouldn't have to pay them.



## How to Save Your Eyes

### Try This Free Prescription.

Are your eyes give you trouble? Do you need glasses? Are you sure you need them? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are prized more than any other organ of the body. They are used almost every day's waking you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed, and then you close them, but the tired eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Bon-Optic tablets. Drop one tablet in a glass of water and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two or three times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it. It is absolutely harmless. Many who are now total blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This prescription is unquestionably effective in nearly all cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to be grateful to him all your life. Bon-Optic is a prescription of well known value, and you will find the above prescription to be real, if your druggist cannot.

Optometrist Clip Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: Bon-Optic is a very remarkable remedy for weakened eyes, and one which I recommend very specially and widely prescribed by them. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the few preparations which may be safely kept on hand for regular use in almost every family.

### To Preserve the Horned Antelope

An order-in-council has been passed setting apart a large area of land in the west for the use of the prong horned antelope and to preserve this animal from extinction. Some of the lands included in the reservation have been taken up by settlers and provision is made for granting these settlers land in lieu of that cancelled stock watering reserve. An extra half section in addition to the acre for acre allowance in the new location is to be granted in lieu of buildings and improvements.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

Professor Sir J. J. Thomson tells of a scheme sent to the war inventions board. A man had seen birds flocking round, and his idea was to train a flock of cormorants to feed on getting their food in lines against a wall so that they might associate these lines with their food. They were then to be taken to Essen, where they would attack the chimneys at Krupp's works with such vigor as to destroy them.

## Trees Increase Crops

### Would Do Much to Make Rural Western Canada More Homelike

Trees will actually increase the yield of crops. This was determined by an investigation in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. It was found that one-fifth of the farm could be in trees without reducing the yield. That is, trees in protected the crops increased the crops enough to make up for the space occupied by the trees. From this it is plain that the resulting trees would not cost anything except the cost of the planting and care. This same thing has been found to be the case in Europe. As a result the general plan there is to have one-third of the land area in trees. And the reason is that this is the way that the greatest returns are secured.

If one-fifth of the area in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and North Dakota can be in trees without reducing the yield of the crops, perhaps even a greater proportion of the land in Western Canada could be in trees without reducing the yields.

The planting of trees would do much to make rural western Canada more homelike. The trees would also reduce the effects of winds. The spreading of weed seed would be lessened. The light soils would not blow and the snow would quietly settle where it fell.—Farm and Ranch Review.

### Reign of Terror Throughout Germany

According to news from Germany by way of Switzerland a reign of terror has been inaugurated in the empire by the military tribunals. Persons are accused of impossible crimes, such as furnishing secrets to Russia and Japan, merely to keep them in a state of fear. Lamprecht has been courtmartialled for distributing Socialist sheets appealing for the initiation of a campaign of peace.


Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.


"Well, if that Watson isn't the most conceited, self-satisfied, self—" "Yes, I've heard you say something of that kind before."

"He's just sent a telegram of congratulations to his mother."

"Well—"

"Today's his birthday."


# Fly Poison Kills More Children

### Than All Other Poisons Combined

*For Safety's Sake, Use*

Is there within your home, anywhere within baby's reach, a saucer of sticky poisoned paper floating in water, or a can with a sweetened poisoned wick?

During 1915, 26 cases of fly poisoning were reported from 11 states; in 1914, 46 cases from 14 states. *Fly poison kills more children than all other poisons combined.*

Yet fly poison still is left unguarded except in the homes where mothers have learned that the *safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient* fly catcher and destroyer is

## TANGLEFOOT

The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society presents this in a recent issue:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; numerous cases of cholera infantum and infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, it occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum.

"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become acquainted with the danger and warn them their sanitary and Hygiene Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

### The O. & W. Thum Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (73)


Jerry—I have traced my ancestry back to an Irish king.

Pat—Sure, that's easy. What chanst has a king had to defend himself?—Liverpool Mercury.

### Wretched From Asthma.—Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the paroxysms of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve, it does restore to sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

Employer—Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill? Clerk—He said he would send every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again.

Employer—Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by his violence.





This model was designed and built by us, especially to meet the requirements of Canadian farmers.

It is just the **right size** for easy handling—not too large nor too small.

A woman can drive it easily.

It is solidly built to stand the wear.

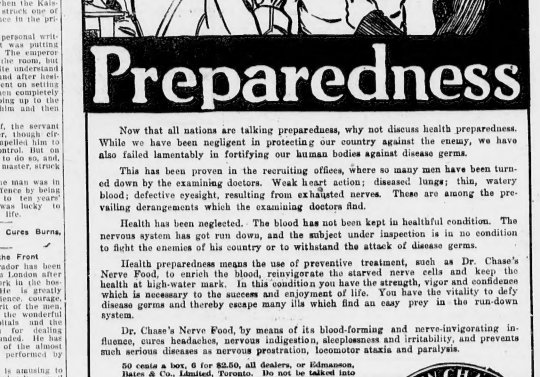
It has powerful "Valve-in-Head Motor" developing from 30-35 H.P

Has **genuine leather** upholstering, hair filling and deep spring cushions.

Has electric starting and lighting system—vacuum feed—is furnished complete to the smallest detail.

Remember **"Every One A Sie"** and that the McLaughlin Co's. 47 y.ars' experience in business with Canadian Farmers is behind every car.






Now that all nations are talking preparedness, why not discuss health preparedness. While we have been negligent in protecting our country against the enemy, we have also failed lamentably in fortifying our human bodies against disease germs.

This has been proven in the recruiting offices, where so many men have been turned down by the examining doctors. Weak heart action; diseased lungs; thin, watery blood; defective eyesight, resulting from exhausted nerves. These are among the prevailing derangements which the examining doctors find.

Health has been neglected. The blood has not been kept in healthful condition. The nervous system has got run down, and the subject under inspection is in no condition to fight the enemies of his country or to withstand the attack of disease germs.

Health preparedness means the use of preventive treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to enrich the blood, invigorate the starved nerve cells and keep the health at high-water mark. In this condition you have the strength, vigor and confidence which is necessary to the success and enjoyment of life. You have the vitality to defy disease germs and thereby escape many ills which find an easy prey in the run-down system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, by means of its blood-forming and nerve-invigorating influence, cures headaches, nervous indigestion, sleeplessness and irritability, and prevents such serious diseases as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be tasked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.




# Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

# STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY IS GREATER THAN BEFORE WAR

## AN ANSWER GIVEN TO SOME OF THE CRITICISMS

### Mr. Balfour Presents Some Facts About the British Navy Which Are Calculated to Offset the Nervous Apprehensions In Certain Quarters

During the past few weeks there have been certain rumors that the navy, owing to want of foresight in a lack of driving force in the board of admiralty, was not in so positive a position of superiority as had been supposed. Some naval "experts," who may, we think, be acquitted of any desire wantonly to undermine confidence in the navy, seem to have been infected by the disease of "cold feet." Thus because who were never before inclined to waver in their trust in the board of admiralty have been tempted, or at all events invited, recently to wonder whether all was going well. Something more than vague misgivings has been disseminated—not widely, it is true, but in a rather lurid form. We have been told that German dreadnoughts carrying guns which would outrange even those of the "Queen Elizabeth," would soon burst forth from the Kiel Canal. Men who are readily awed by rumor talked of these ships by name. One of them was the "Hindenburg." "Se non e vero e ben trovato!" It was therefore time that the bogies were knocked over the head, and this extremely useful and salutary act was performed by Mr. Balfour in his admirable speeches in the house of commons. He did not boast; he did not pretend that surprises are impossible; but he did offer an account of his stewardship, which ought to convince and reassure every man who can keep his mind free from panic. We have read a great many speeches on the navy. We have never read speeches which seemed to us to be in a righter spirit than those of Mr. Balfour. They contained an explicit guarantee that everything is being done which an intelligent wide-awake, and energetic board ought to do. More than that we cannot ask.

It is very easy for a newspaper to invent its own particular bogy, or, let us say, to believe in a particular bogy on the strength of some slender but attractive evidence, and then to say: "Here is this appalling danger. We are only performing a public duty in demanding to know what steps, if any, the admiralty are taking to meet this particular challenge. Mr. Balfour very rightly did not attempt to deal with the x bogy, the y bogy; and the z bogy in detatil. In his review of the situation he simply assured us, in effect, that the navy was being made as strong as possible, and as well prepared as naval ingenuity can devise, to meet all conceivable risks. He must have convinced all those who needed to be convinced and were open to conviction, that if the navy cannot be said actually to command success, there never was a time when it more thoroughly deserved success. Let us quote Mr. Balfour's words as to the condition of the fleets:

They are much stronger than they were six months ago. They are still stronger than they were twelve months ago, and their excess over what we possessed nineteen months ago is still greater. In every class of ship, big and little ships designed to meet on equal or superior terms the German high seas fleet, auxiliary ships, patrol ships, anti-submarine ships, light cruisers, destroyers, flotilla leaders, submarines, every kind of ship available in modern war, we have increased, and largely increased, since the war began. Well, then, let us dismiss vain and empty fears. As I said yesterday, war is necessarily and always an uncertain game. It may be true, and it is true, that maritime warfare under modern conditions and against the new form of attack constituted by submarines, aircraft and mines is a more uncertain game than it was in the good old days when it was merely a question of counting your "seventy-four" battleships and your thirty-six-gun frigate and the rest. Therefore I repeat again that I will make no boast about the British admiralty. I will not guarantee it against misfortune or accidents. But I say in perfect confidence that it is stronger in the face of any over attack which it is likely to meet, that it is far stronger than it was at the beginning of the war, and is, I believe, stronger than it has ever been in its history.

In only one respect is the navy less strong than when war began. The armored cruisers lost have not been replaced. Nevertheless our superiority in this branch over the German navy is still enormous and is not contested. Mr. Balfour stated that in all our warlike stores, and in naval guns and ammunition, our strength was much greater than at the beginning of the war relatively to the number of ships in existence, and that it was still continually increasing. The chief anxiety to the admiralty was the question of labor. When Colonel Winston Churchill was at the admiralty skilled laborers were allowed to go to the front. Mr. Balfour said that the remedy for the defect was threefold: to recall skilled laborers who would be more useful at home than abroad, to dilute skilled labor further with unskilled, and to induce the workers to turn out more in the time. Another very interesting point was his answer to the rumor that yards were not being used to the best purpose. We have all heard of the contractor who remarks: "It is, all very well for the admiralty to say that they are building ships as fast as they can, but here is a slip in my yard standing idle. What have they got to say about that? Mr. Balfour's answer is that he has investigated many such cases, and they are all capable of the same explanation. The contractor means either that he can produce more ships if only the admiralty will give him the particular orders which at the moment he can carry out. But it is, of course, the business of the admiralty to get exactly the ships they want, not to order what they do not need at a particular time. And as for the labor, the admiralty would naturally supply it if they had it. The contractor's complaint merely brings us back to the notorious labor question. Yet there are many doubting souls who misjudge many doubting souls who misjudge than that they have been told by a friend who knows a contractor and who was told by the contractor himself, so that there could be no mistake, etc., etc.

We have intentionally not dealt in this article with Mr. Balfour's crushing rejoinder to Colonel Churchill so far as it was a personal indictment. But one point is so germane to our subject of the state of the navy that it must be mentioned. The charge that the government were not sufficiently pressing on the construction of dreadnoughts was actually made by Colonel Churchill, who had himself delayed the fitting out of new dreadnought by taking away their guns for monitors. In taking the guns he may have been right, but the charge in these circumstances took an extraordinary impudent form, as he compared the rapidity with which the monitors were prepared for sea when he was first lord with the slowness with which the present board is supposed to be making ready their gun-denuded dreadnoughts. Moreover, "bustle, hurry and push," as Mr. Balfour said, may often prove to be the slowest method in the end, as has been shown by the need to remodel some of the types built under Colonel Churchill's slashing "regime."

The spirit of the navy is unquenchable. It is equal to all its tasks, and while it is not dismayed by anything Germany may have in preparation, it is the part of self-respecting landsmen not to be alarmed by bogies. Wars, it is true, are a history of surprises. But at least we may say with confidence that as far as the admiralty can provide against surprises they are doing so.—London Spectator.

### An Interesting Cow Census

In a Minnesota cow census which was taken a few years ago it was found that one herd returned a profit over feed consumed of $38 per cow as against an average profit from one hundred herds of $5.15 per cow. In this census there were one hundred herds containing 1,092 cows, which gave a profit over feed consumed of $5.15 per head per year. The gross returns from the creamery of the hundred herds was $32,815, and the cost of feed $27,191, leaving a profit for the entire one hundred herds of $5,624. But there was one herd included in these one hundred herds, its milk being taken to the same creamery and receiving the same price as all the other milk, that returned a profit of $38 per cow after paying for all the feed consumed at the same price charged to the 100 herds. The herd that returned the largest profit consumed a little more feed than the average of the 100 herds. If all the herds had been equal to the best one the gross returns would have been $71,072 and the cost of feed $29,576, which would have left a net porfit of $41,496, instead of $5,624, which was all that remained for these one hundred Minnesota patrons where the cow census was taken.

### Motion-Pictures at Home

A writer in a well known journal predicts that in a few years the motion-picture projector will be found in nearly every family. There are already light portable machines that a child can run with entire safety, since they use films that cannot catch fire, and that produce sharp, clear pictures. The projector seems likely to take its place in the home with the phonograph, and to have an even greater power to amuse and to educate. It can, for example, effectively illustrate science and geography, or with equal success show in living motion the workmen of all trades and occupations. It makes an ideal supplementary instructor in commercial and physical geography and in many other branches of science. The motion-picture camera also will soon be within the reach of nearly everyone. Even with the present machines any person can take motion pictures of his children and friends. Some people are already making pictures of their children at regular intervals. They fasten the pictures together to make a continuous strip of film that in future years will be a priceless family record.

### Increased Shipping Rates of Stock

Since the beginning of the war the freight rate on calves from Britain to Buenos Ayres has been increased from 7 to 9 guineas; on cattle from 15 to 20 guineas; on horses from 20 to 30.

A parasitic disease called the blister rust, and which is having widespread effect in the timber market, is attacking the white pine of the United States. The forestry authorities are taking means to stamp it out.

## No Designs on Canada

### Germany Has no Intention of Capturing This Country or the U.S. After the War

Recent despatches have brought word of statements in the Canadian parliament and newspapers that Germany was planning after this war to plunge upon the American continent and particularly to demand cession to Germany the Dominion of Canada. In a conversation with Herr Von Jagow, minister of foreign affairs, the Associated Press correspondent referred to these rumors. The foreign minister's first reply was an outburst of laughter.

"How can people invent or believe such stories," he asked. "To any one not entirely blinded by passion it is evident beyond doubt that Germany never pursued such senseless aims and never conspired doing so.

"Can one imagine a state of affairs in Europe after the war such that we should have the leisure or a free enough hand to divert our strength and efforts to a task on the American continent. Equally ridiculous, though unfortunately this phrase has a serious side, are rumors which I understand are current here and there in the United States that Germany after the war will take revenge on the United States by pursuing an anti-American policy. It is even reported to me that some apprehensive souls in America foresee from victorious Germany an attempt to break down the Monroe Doctrine, plant its flag in South or Central America or even a design to leap upon the United States and crush them in order to attain mastery of both continents.

"I need hardly assure you such reports, which from time to time have been set afloat by enemies of Germany in the evident intention of stirring up feeling, are absurd. Germany has never placed itself in opposition to the American principle of the Monroe Doctrine.

"Again, I would ask American doubters to remember the attitude of Germany during the Mexican crisis. Although extensive German commercial interests were involved, although there was a strong demand for independent action to protect those interests during the protracted era of disorder, the imperial government at all times stood for leaving the United States a free hand in its policy toward Mexico. The Washington government was not at any time left in doubt as to the attitude of Germany.

"It is unfortunately true that during the war, when the thoughts of every German are bound up heart and soul in the struggle for German existence against a world-wide coalition, and when the attitude of the Washington government at times has been almost forced—even we think that there might be some basis for stories of an understanding of some sort between Washington and the allies, a strong feeling of resentment and bitterness against the United States had sprung up among the masses in Germany.

"Unfortunately, to, there are foolish persons among us who talk foolishly of 'taking revenge' upon the United States after the war for that attitude but no responsible official takes or can take such a view. We shall have quite, enough to do at home to safeguard our own position in Europe, heal the wounds of the war, restore our industry and business life at home, and regain and build up our foreign trade, without reversing our traditional policy in regard to the American continent and taking on a new and powerful enemy across the Atlantic."

### The Union Jack a Safeguard

The British boast that the Union Jack is a safeguard to their citizens the world over is exemplified in Mexico. One American woman testifies that the Mexican desperadoes not only have no respect for the Stars and Stripes, but that the sight of our emblem actually has the effect of inciting them to outrages. "I am utterly ashamed to admit it," she says, "but whenever trouble started we began to hunt for a Union Jack. It was by no means a bullet-proof shield, but it was the only flag I ever saw that Mexicans paid any deference to." In illustration she cites the case of a young Englishman who had committed suicide. Thinking he was an American, the Mexicans hurriedly dug a shallow hole and were about to put him away without ceremony when they learned he was an English citizen. The officer in charge immediatey stopped the burial, ordered the body preserved, and for four days tried to get in touch with an English consul.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### Not as Bad as That

Early one bright spring morning a ragged tramp called at a country vicarage, where the woman of the house had the name of being very charitable.

"Kind woman," he began, whiningly, as he doffed his cap politely, "I ain't 'ad a bite to eat since my supper yesterday, an' termorrer will be the third day."

"Poor fellow," said the kind hearted woman. "You must be hungry! But you look strong. Why don't you look for work, or better still, join the army?"

"Ah, mum, ye see I'm a little bit silly—" began the man in explanation.

"Yes, but silly people can often get work," interrupted the lady.

"But I'm not that silly!" finished the tramp quickly.—London Answers.

### More Aid Wanted For Belgium

The Belgian relief committee at Ottawa is about to receive a further appeal for funds from Canada. Although the general appeal has secured one and a half millions sterling, this is a million pounds below the sum required.

More than one million of the total received came from Australia and New Zealand. All money from Canada will be spent entirely in buying and supplying food to the distressed Belgian people.

Lord Robert Cecil has stated that the imperial government is satisfied with the manner in which the relief commission has carried on its work.

## Dangerous Guests

### Brave Frenchman Who Was Executed by Germans For Assisting His Countrymen

In a general army order, General Joffre brings to the knowledge of France the heroic behavior of Camille Eugene Jacquet, a tradesman of Lille.

Condemned to capital punishment by the Germans and executed in the Lille Citadel on September 22, 1915, for having harbored, hidden, and given help to French soldiers and having helped them to escape, he died as a hero unbandaged, crying "Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

For months this middle-aged wine merchant, acting merely on the dictates of duty, devoted himself to establishing an "underground railway" for many officers and men who succeeded in hiding in cellars when Lille surrendered in October, 1914.

Day and night, M. Jacquet, according to the Matin, was aided by his daughter. For weeks he fed his dangerous guests, who, as occasion arose, were guided by a Belgian professional smuggler across Belgium and reached France via England.

Among the extraordinary exploits of this heroic man was the saving of a flight-lieutenant, who on March 11, with two other airmen, dropped bombs on the German wireless station at Lille. Two machines got back safely to their lines, but one was forced to come down at the gates of Lille. When German motor mitrailleuses reached the spot the machine was in flames, but no trace could be found of the airmen. A battalion of infantry searched the countryside for miles around without discovering him.

It was 5.30 p.m. when the airman was forced down, and in spite of the swarm of German patrols looking for him by 11 o'clock that night he was drinking tea at the Jacquet house.

For a fortnight the officer remained in the house, and on March 28 he started off, accompanied by Mlle. Jacquet and the Belgian smuggler, for the frontier. When leaving his guide the officer asid: "I owe you a call; I hope to see you again soon."

True to his promise in less than a month, on April 22, he flew over Lille and dropped the following message: "Lluetenant —— presents his respects to the commander of the German forces in Lille and regrets not having been able to make his acquaintance during his pleasant stay in the neighbornood."

The officer was accidentally killed in August last, but his constant flights over Lille and the story of his escape will make him live long in the memory of the townspeople.—London Times.

## About Pacifists

### What Would Have Happened If Heroes Had Been Against War

If the great heroes of the past had all been pacifists.

There would have been no William of Orange to resist the Duke of Alva, and the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in full power throughout all western Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

There would have been no Oliver Cromwell to resist the despotic rule of the Stuarts, and England would have become a second Spain.

There would have been no French Revolution, and the France of the Bourbons as Young described it in his travels and as Dickens protrayed it in "The Tale of Two Cities," would be in all essentials the France of today.

There would have been no George Washington, no American Revolution, no Declaration of Independence, and on this western continent no republic "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Happily for the human race, the spirit which seems to animate a portion of our present congress did not animate their Dutch, English, French and American ancestors.—New York Outlook.

### Elevator For Fish

To enable migratory fish to pass such Barriers as waterfalls and dams when ascending a river to spawn, the Canadian commissioner of fisheries has developed an elevator which is apparently practicable. It has been placed in service at a 24-foot fall in the St. Croix river, N.B., and is operating successfully, according to advices.

In part, the device consists of a vertical shaft erected several feet from the falls. Guides, or walls, radiate from both sides of the structure to the opposite banks of the stream, so that fish are led to it. A cage in which the latter are trapped and carried to the top of the shaft, where they are automatically dumped into a sluiceway and discharged into the water on the upstream side of the barrier, is hoisted by means of a counterpoise tank which is periodically filled with water from a supply reservoir surmounting the tower. The cage and tank are secured to the opposite ends of a cable that passes over pulleys at the top of the shaft.

The fish compartment is provided with two doors, one at each end. When it is at the bottom of the shaft beneath the water one of these gates is raised to permit fish to enter. On the other hand, an auxiliary door on the shaft lets down and prevents fish from swimming around to the back side of the guides or into the space normally occupied by the carrier, when the latter ascends.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

### Don't Waste Time Doctoring Sick Hens

The farm poultryman has little time or inclination to doctor sick fowls and even large exclusive poultrymen have little success in treating fowls that are really sick.

Prevention of disease may be accomplished in a satisfactory manner, but the treatment of disease in fowls once well established is very disappointing. Cleanliness is the preventive.

## Defender of Verdun A "Find" of War

### Took Him 38 Years to Become Colonel But Has Been Promoted Rapidly During the War

General Henri Philippe Petain, the defender of Verdun, is considered one of the great "finds" of the war. In time of peace it took him 38 years to work up to the grade of colonel. In nine months of war he rose to command a whole army. He has yet to make a failure, and it is said that he holds the confidence of General Joffre to an extent hardly equalled by any other officer in the army. He and Joffre came through the same school and specialized in the same branch of military affairs, and it may be that they were friends in earlier years. If so Joffre was one of a very few. Petain appears to be a man not given to making friends, somewhat gruff and reserved in his manner, and this may expain the fact that when the war began he was a mere colonel who had almost definitely renounced all hope of ever climbing any higher in the service. The war, however, gave him his opportunity, and he has risen like a rocket.

Petain's name now rings through France and is famous throughout the world, and yet it is only a month since his name appeared for the first time in the general news columns of the French papers, though it had figured often in lists of promotions. But when President Poincare went down to Verdun, after the battle had raged for a week, to congratulate the army there, it was officially announced that he had been received by General Joffre and General Petain. Then the world knew for the first time who was in charge of the French armies at Verdun. It is true that the Petit Journal published a snapshot of Petain in one edition, but it merely labelled him "The General," the censorship not permitting the name to be published. Before that time there had been considerable gossip in the army that Petain was to be the successor of Joffre in command of all the armies of the North and East, and at that time a Paris newspaper is supposed to have printed a sketch of Petain. The French correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle has searched the fyles of the paper for the sketch, but reports that if it ever appeared it must have been suppressed by the censorship, for it is not now to be had.

Petain was soon famous in the army of course, and whenever there was particularly hard and bloody work to be done it was expected that Petain would be there. Among the very few little stories that are floating around about him is one to the effect that on one occasion he asked for and received permission from Joffre to have one of his divisions relieved from trench duty. He desired to keep the men fresh for storming. The soldiers in this division were not a little proud of the honor, and when one of them was being reproached for recklessly spending his money, he replied, "What's the odds? I'm one of Petain's men, anyway?" thus intimating that since his life might be expected to be short, he intended to make it as merry as possible.

It was Petain who led the charges north of Arras last spring, and it was Petain again who prepared the offensive in the Champagne last fall, and as soon as the French general staff realized that the attack upon Verdun was no feint, but a desperate and savage attempt of the German army to seize this fortress, Petain was sent to take charge of the defence. He had no sooner taken hold than there rose an outcry from his chauffeurs. He wore out fourteen of them in a few weeks and his demand for speed made even some professional racing men turn pale when ordered out to drive him from one position to another behind the lines. General Petain is said to be an enthusiast on the matter of physical fitness, and though 60 years of age, he is as nimble on his feet as the youngest Zouave and as hard-bitten a campaigner as is to be found in the army. Not long ago, when a certain officer asked to be put on his staff, Petain replied: "What I need in the way of staff officers are some first-class bicycle riders and a few cahmpion cycle riders and a few champion

Henri Philippe Petain was born in Cauchy-la-Tour, in the Pas de Calais Department, on April 24, 1856, and entered the St. Cyr training school at the age of 20. It took him twelve years to work up to a captaincy and another twenty years to become a colonel. He served in different infantry brigades, and then became a teacher of military tactics in the Higher War College. He held this post for two years, returning again to Saumur about four months before the war broke out. He had been on the point of retiring but in two months of actual warfare he found all the chance he needed, and one promotion followed another rapidly, for Joffre after the Battle of Charleroi made wholesale retirements of his higher officers and there were vacancies for other men. If Petain continues to the end of the war with an unsmirched military reputation no man but Joffre will stand higher in France when it is over.

### Average Value of Farm Lands

For the whole of Canada the average of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately $39 per acre. Last year the average value was returned at $38.41. By provinces the averages per acre range from $22.48 in New Brunswick to about $125 in British Columbia, the values for the other provinces being as follows: Prince Edward Island, $37.64; Nova Scotia, $28; Quebec, $51.36; Ontario, $52.49, Manitoba, $30.36; Saskatchewan, $24.20 and Alberta, $23.15. In British Columbia the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.—Census and Statistics Monthly, Ottawa.

"Say," said Ferdy to Percy, "you'd never believe that Jack had so much spunk, but 'pon my word, old fellah, he called down a cabby last night. He's sorry for it today, however.

"Why?"

"The cabby came down."

# WOMEN WORKERS NEW CHANCES ONE OF THE RESULTS OF WAR

## POST BELLUM PERIOD IS TO BE A WOMAN'S ERA

### French Writer Believes That Woman's Sphere in General Will Be Greatly Enlarged in the Years Following Immediately After the War

"Among the consequences of the war," says a writer in the Paris Temps of January 29, "there is one which is being much discussed these days and which undoubtedly will have grave effects upon society. It is the diminution of the adult male population in Europe. A loss of eight to ten million men in the ages between 18 and 45 years certainly constitutes an element which is liable to cause a great change in the European nations.

"Mr. Arthur Girault, a professor at the University of Poitiers, has given a searching consideration to the question and has come to the decision that the disturbed equilibrium in the numerical proportion between the sexes will cause a situation of a revolutionary character as far as social conditions are concerned.

"It will be the women's era after the war, for they are naturally those who will 'benefit' by the disproportion of the sexes. 'Benefit' is only a mode of speech, for one likes to believe that the majority of women are not so set on feminine emancipation that for a few 'rights' by which they could gain only mediocre advantages they would voluntarily sacrifice that other precious privilege of being the ones to whom we give our love and whom we ever stand ready to defend.

"Mr. Girault states that every bullet killing a youth at the front provides at the same time an old maid's bonnet for some young girl. Since the number of eligibles among men will be much smaller than that of young women in the marriage age, one must be prepared for many rather ill-mated unions. For men the 'courtship age' will be extended considerably, and marriage which formerly would have been deemed nothing short of scandalous, on account of great disparity in age or social status, no longer will astonish anyone.

"Heiress-seekers, in particlar, will find the post-bellum period their golden age. Although a man's availability as a bridegroom may be stretched indefinitely, there will not be a sufficient array of men for all the marriageable women, and one is bound to see a great increase in the number of those dear 'aunties' who find their consolation for unrealized dreams of conjugal happiness in lavishing their tenderness on the children of others.

"So much for what may be termed the sentimental side of the matter. Then there is the social phase, which is of still greater importance. Having no prospects of getting married, numbers of young women must look around for some kind of work by which they may earn a living. By and by women will commence to compete with men in occupations which formerly they never would have thought of disputing with the other sex. They will seek positions in banks, big business firms, libraries, etc. They will also make their appearance in all trades requiring faithful application, rather than physical strength, like those of the tailor and the hairdresser.

"Woman's emancipation will celebrate a triumph everywhere, thanks to the force of circumstances.

"Mr. Girault makes the rash prediction that the women, aroused to a more serious outlook upon life through the necessity of earning their own bread, will make society less frivolous, less fond of luxury and vanity in dress—for a time. But the professor fears that the consciousness of greater dignity which labor produces also may bring out more strongly the political tendencies of the feminine emancipation. He suggests himself one move in that direction is destined to be acclaimed as soon as started.

"It would not be at all surprising, he intimates, if all over Europe were set up a claim for the enfranchisement of 'war widows.' His reasoning runs like this: If any one should have a word to say in regard to the destinies of a country, it ought to be the widow or the man who has given his life to save it, she whose sacred duty it is to maintain and defend the traditions of the family her husband soldier had founded, and to rear his children to become like their father. Leaving all academic discussion of the merits of woman suffrage aside, this claim impresses itself as a moral obligation, even if it should be granted only as a temporary concession.

"Here is a problem which necessarily must call forth heated controversy. After all, the distinguished professor of political economy at Poitiers might be willing to admit that the admirable French mothers, who inculated the sentiments of noble sacrifice for home and country in the generation defending today the universal cause of justice and liberty, would hardly be in need of the right to vote in order to maintain and champion in their home the traditions of the virtues of our race.

"All the same, with or without suffrage, it is quite sure that woman's sphere in general will be extraordinily enlarged in the years following immediately upon the war. The future of the emancipation movement will depend to a great extent on the manner in which the women are going to fulfil their new mission. Until the middle of this century, when the number of adult males will exceed that of men of advanced years, the women will be a powerful social factor. It rests with them to demonstrate that the world will be the better for it."

## Keeping Costs for Mother

### Keep Kitchen Records on the Farm, the Same as Other Departments

To get the atmosphere of rural simplicity in a movie film all you need do is send the heroine down to the old spring for a bucket of water. In the country life of movieland the whole water supply is handled this way. It is while on her way for a pail of water that the heroine meets the hero. At the spring itself the villain is most likely to attack her. Sometimes the hero will carry the bucket for her, but more often he walks alongside and carries a ten-thousand-dollar smile. If you want to indicate the strong affection existing between the heroine and her honest old father, let him meet her at the farmhouse door and take the pail from her hands—after she has carried it all the way from the spring.

In real farm life, of course, the day of carrying water in pails is soon to end. The gasoline pump and the pressure tank, the kitchen faucet and hot water system have killed romance. Country folks can enjoy the old oaken bucket in a film, but not on the farm.

The farm kitchen is steadily being improved. Some day the farmer will begin to figure it on a cost basis, and then it will come up to date with a jump.

Farmers are really keeping more cost accounts these days. They have records of man-hours and horse-hours, can distinguish between running expense and capital charges, know if grain or hogs are profitable at a given market price, and compare horse and tractor costs intelligently.

But farm costs will never be right and fair until they are extended to the farm kitchen. Three meals a day make up a major item in the cost of growing crops. A big Monday wash for hired men is a legitimate charge on butterfat for the creamery. How long does it take each week to cook the meals and do the washing? How many waste motions are involved in lack of good equipment or in poor arrangement of the kitchen tools? Is mother running her department on a reasonable expenditure of labor and time? Or would it be possible to alter the whole scheme, let the hands get their meals and washing elsewhere, and make a better money profit on farm products while giving her more leisure and the family more privacy?

For five years or more father has been urged to provide better kitchen facilities for mother, and he has responded admirably. But father has been urged to bring about this kitchen reform for mother chiefly as a matter of sentiment. That is not the best basis of appeal. There is not a particle of sentiment in better farm kitchens. It is a plain matter of costs, as anybody can learn by keeping records.

Let father begin keeping kitchen costs. If he hasn't time let mother keep them herself and use the figures to back up her demand for better equipment.—The Country Gentleman.

### An Echo From Mons

The testimony of a nurse who had been brought into contact with one of the soldiers from the battle of Mons was alluded to recently by a preacher in a suburban pulpit. In the course of her ministrations to her patient, said the speaker, she mentioned the name of the Almighty, adding, as an afterthought, "but perhaps, like some of the other men, you don't believe in God?"

"I used not to do so," was the quiet reply, "but Mons changed all that;" and the nurse felt, as she listened to the plain, unvarnished words of the young fellow, how intensely he felt the reality of his experience. He and some other men were in a chalk-pit and they knew that the German cavalry were approaching. Suddenly he looked up, attracted by the bright light around the edge of the pit, and saw distinctly the groups of guardian angels. The horses of the enemy saw them, too, and turned round, refused to advance, and ultimately rushed back beyond the control of their riders. This lull gave "the boys" a chance of escape; and, added the soldier earnestly, "I wasn't the only one that saw them, Sister, and I don't think any of us can feel just the same after."—Nursing Mirror.

### Too Many Fixed Ideas

Our chief moral weakness in the conduct of the war has been the domination of fixed ideas and reluctance to shake them off. There has been a dead weight of inertia and prejudice against any bold departure from the normal and the customary. The government have been too subject to it and too fearful of opposition arising from it, for events have proved that it has never represented a formidable force of opinion. Whenever it has been faced it has melted away and been found to have no real backings in the mass of the nation. On the contrary, the real dissatisfaction has always been with inaction. Decisive and vigorous action has always been welcomed and received with general approval.—London Times.

A skilled physician called on an exceedingly cantankerous patient, and was dumbfounded to find hardly any improvement from the previous day. "Why," he grumbled, "what's wrong here? Did you follow my prescription?"

"Not on your life," replied the patient. "If I had I would have broken my neck, for I pitched your prescription out of the window."

The British Aeronautical Institute has asked the government's permission to undertake, at its own expense, the salvage of the Zeppelin L15, which is lying in shallow water off the mouth of the Thames.

The institute believes that, if the salvage is undertaken by aircraft experts, "the Zeppelin can be saved, rebuilt and launched against the enemy within three months."

# AFTER The STAMPEDE
## IS OVER

**Business at the Busy Store Will Still Keep Booming.**

Satisfied Customers, Courteous Treatment and Goods of Merit are our Winning Features.

The Great Old Summer Time is Right here. Not a minute too early to

**Talk Up Summer Goods**

Students of our fashion books will find a duplicate of many many lines of goods right on shelves. Muslins, Shambrays, Crepes and Piques. Just the correct idea for your Summer Dress. A very nice range offering at 12½c, 15c. and 20c.

Cool Summer Hosiery in great showing. Our Special lines at 35c. and 50c.

Ladies Summer Underwear. A large range to select from at 15c. up. Very choice values in Ladies Summer Vests at 25c., 30c. and 35c.

Outing Hats and Auto Caps made specially for all kinds of weather now showing.

Kiddies Summer Shoes and Sandals, Outing Suits, Waists, Linen, Muslin and Straw Hats. A beautiful selection of these to offer our customers.

For Dad we have his Summer Shirts, collar attached or separate, and they are swell, priced at 50c., 75c., 85c. $1 and $1.25. Buy him one for every day in the week. He deserves them. We can sell him Hosiery at 8½c. a pair, but he had better buy some of our 20c. and 25c. lines, they are values.

His Hat is right here. A Felt at $1.75 or $2, and a Straw at 35c. or a fine Chip Hat 95c. up to $2. Balbriggan Underwear 75c. per suit Merino or $1.50 per suit. Belts, Suspenders, Etc. Everything that goes to make up a summer outfit you can find right at Ramsay's at the Busy Store prices.

Yours for Summer Trade,

**"The Busy Store"** -:- -:- **J. A. RAMSAY**


## THANKS

In the name of the Gleichen Patriotic Stampede Committees, I wish to thank all who donated and gave their assistance towards making the Stampede a great success, including the weather man.

CHRIS. BARTSCH.

Indian Agent J. H. Gooderham states that he would like to caution the public not to attend the Indian Sun dance as according to the revised edition of the law they are liable to prosecution.

The school exams. are now on and many pupils are here from outside points.

During the stampede days only one man was arrested and he was dismissed. Pretty good record for our town and a credit to our police

F. C. Vigar is offering to sell his electric light plant to the town as he wants to join the navy. The citizen should consider the proposition.

N. W. McMillan was manager of the weather for the Stampede and he certainly made a good job of it. Foster, Hicks and all other weather men may now take a vacation.

Owing to the rush of work during the stampede and since the CALL regrets that our limited staff has been obliged to hold over a number of orders of job printing.

The CALL has received so many articles expressing gratitude to those who assisted in the Stampede that it is quite impossible to get them into type for this issue. They will all appear next week.

The following were the winners in the Busy Store contest run in connection with the opening of their annex last week: Mrs. W. F. Erford captured the case of Sunkist oranges, Mr. W. F. Ferguson the sack of Robin Hood flour and Messrs J. Keenan, J. K. Crapo and J. Southwick the other prizes respectively. The essay contest has been left open until July 15th, owing to the school children being busy with their examinations.

It is said that about thirty head of cattle were drowned in the Bow river Sunday night near the old ferry site. A party of young people state they saw the cattle start out of their own accord but saw only a few come out. Strange to say the animals were leaving from both sides of the river.

On Friday morning quite a blaze was discovered on one of the vacant town lots and in investigating it was discovered same was caused by the staff of Ramsay's Busy Store burning up empty Stetson Hat boxes, the aftermath of the Gleichen Stampede. Cowboys Stampedes and Stetson hats are kindred subjects and the Buy Store reports this year's Stampede business the greatest in practical results since Gleichen Stampedes have been organized.





Resolved:

That I need a new straw hat and I am going to get one.

Buster Brown.

You do the same.

Get it from us.

**Hicks Trading Co.**



## MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell every kind of Implement that is used on a farm,

Call and see our Plows before buying.

Wagons any weight, Boxes and Grain Tanks.

**Hunter's old stand 5th Avenue, - Gleichen,**

Agent for Singer Sewing machines, sewing machine oil and needles kept on hand

**A. R. TUDHOPE,**

**Agent**

**Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable**



Learn to say

**C Y C O**

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

**NURSING**

Maternity cases a specialty. Practical experience. Terms $15 per week.

MISS L. TEGERDINE

Student Chautauqua School of nursing, Jamestown, New York. P. O. Box 292, Bassano. 17



## SOLD OUT

Having disposed of my stock to Matthews & Kidney I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my many patrons for their patronage and as I am now in charge of their grocery department I will appreciate an opportunity of giving them the same attention and satisfaction as formerly.

One thing I know from experience, and that is, Matthews & Kidney are carrying only the highest quality of goods and are sure selling them at prices unheard of in Gleichen before.

**FRED W. JONES**


## The Liquor Act

CHAPTER 4

**Province of Alberta 1916**

Coming into force and effect on

**SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1916**

Out this advertisement out for future reference. It will appear but once.

The attention of all people of the Province of Alberta is publicly directed to the fact that the present Liquor License Ordinance ceases to exist at midnight on June 30th, 1916, and is succeeded by The Liquor Act, a prohibition measure which comes into full force and effect on July 1st, 1916. A few of the provisions of The Liquor Act are quoted herewith, for public information, and all parties interested are advised to address the undersigned for complete copies of the Act.

The Act is a prohibitory measure, so far as it is possible to make it under Canadian laws. The government of Alberta intends giving the Act strict and impartial enforcement, and invites the co-operation of all peace officers and the general public in this respect.

**Who can sell or dispose of liquor (Inside Alberta)**

1. Government appointed Vendors
2. Druggists (for medicinal purposes only).
3. Sheriff or assignee (under judicial procedure only).

**Who can sell liquor, manufactured in Alberta, for consumption outside of Alberta.**

1. Brewers.
2. Distillers.
3. Dominion licensees (makers of essences, etc).
4. Warehousing Exporter (Section 27)

**Who can administer professionally or give liquor to Alberta**

1. Registered Dentist.
2. Registered Veterinary Surgeon (to animals only).
3. Hospital official, hospital nurse, matron or manager (to hospital patients only on physician's prescription).
4. Authorized druggist (on prescription from registered physician).
5. Registered physician in regular practice.
6. Minister of the Gospel (for sacramental purposes only).
7. Occupant in dwelling house only (except to a person under 21 years of age. Liquor can only be administered to person under 21 years of age on prescription, and by the father, mother, guardian or physician of such person).

**Who can possess liquor in Alberta**

1. Occupant of private dwelling house (limit one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquor).
2. Person regularly engaged in mechanical business (limit 10 gallons alcohol).
3. Persons regularly engaged in scientific pursuits (limit 10 gallons alcohol, plus alcohol in use to preserve specimens.
4. Minister of the gospel (for sacramental purposes only).
5. Incorporated public hospitals (quantity not limited—but can only be administered to patients on physician's prescription).
6. Sick person (limited to amount covered by prescription).
7. Sheriff under execution or judicial process.
8. Assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency.
9. Common carriers, for transportation only (quantities limited as allowed by Act.)
10. Brewers, distillers, Dominion licensees (must all be manufacturers).
11. Exporter, in warehouse only (restricted to sales outside of Alberta).
12. Physicians in regular practice (limit two quarts).
13. Dentists (limit one pint).
14. Veterinary surgeons (limit one gallon for animals only).
15. Druggist (for prescriptions only and compounding).
16. Vendors (as allowed by the Act).

**What is a dwelling house**

Section 3—The expression "private dwelling house" in this Act shall mean a separate dwelling with a separate door for the ingress and egress and actually and exclusively occupied and used as a private residence.

**Places where liquor cannot be kept, sold, consumed or given.**

A "private dwelling house" shall not include or mean and shall not be construed to include or mean, any house or building occupied or partially occupied or used as an office (other than a duly registered physician's, dentist's, veterinary surgeon's office), or as a shop, or as a place of business, or as a factory, or as a workshop, or as a warehouse, or as a club house, or clubroom, public hall or hall of any society or order, or as a boarding house, or a lodging house where there are more than three lodgers other than the members of the family, or as a livery stable, or as an inn, tavern, hotel or other house or place of public entertainment, or any house or buildings the rooms or compartments in which are leased to different persons, or any buildings or house mentioned in Section 48 of this Act, or any house or building where for money or any other valuable consideration any goods or chattles are kept for sale, or sold, or meals given or lodging provided, nor shall it include or mean to be construed to include or mean any house or building connected by a doorway or covered passage or in any way of internal communication or except by telephone with, any place where liquor is authorized to be sold under this Act, as well as any office, except a duly registered physician's, dentist's, veterinary surgeon's office, or with any place of business, factory warehouse, workshop, clubhouse, clubroom hall before mentioned, boarding house or lodging house aforesaid, livery stable, inn, tavern hotel or other house or place of public entertainment or resort or with any house or building mentioned in Section 47 of this Act.

**Section 28 of the Act makes this prohibition:** No person within the Province of Alberta by his clerk servant or agent shall have, keep or give liquor in any place whatsoever, other than in the private dwelling house in which he resides, except as authorized by this act.

**Section 51.** "The burden of proving the right to have or keep or sell or give liquor shall be on the person accused of improperly or unlawfully having or keeping or selling or giving liquor."

**Section 71.** Police officers, policemen and constables shall have full authority to enforce any of the provisions of this Act.

Such alcoholic preparations as are made according to a formula of the British or United States Pharmacopoeia, can be sold only by a qualified druggist. This refers to tonic wines, etc., sometimes sold outside of drugstores.

**F. G. FORSTER,**
**Chief Inspector.**

Newspapers publishing this advt without authority will not be paid.

Prohibition Sale.—Having purchased the furnished contents of the Gleichen Hotel, consisting of beds and bedding, dressers, stands, toilet sets, carpets, rugs, linoleum, tables, chairs, stoves, ranges and kitchen utensiles, I will offer the same at public auction on Saturday, June 24th. For terms and full particulars see posters and watch this paper. A. R. Tudhope, auctioneer.


## Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses, and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

**Roy M. Allen**

PROPRIETOR.


## The Land Titles Act

In the matter of the Land Titles and Act and Amending Acts and in the matter of a sale in Mortgage No. 5038-x) made by Robert J. Rowe to the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, covering the north-west quarter (N. W. ¼) of Section Sixteen (16), Township Nineteen (19), Range Twenty-one (21) West of the fourth Meridian.

Mortgage sale of farm property.

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the town of Gleichen in the Province of Alberta on Wednesday the 12th day of July, 1916, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following property, namely: the north-west quarter of Section Sixteen (16), Township Nineteen (19), Range Twenty-one (21) west of the Fourth Meridian.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent cash at time of sale and balance according to terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save any seed grain liens that may be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about one half miles from the village of Milo, and that the soil is sandy loam with a clay subsoil. 60 acres have been broken. The whole quarter is fit for cultivation. There is a house 12 x 14 and an open granary. The quarter section is surrounded by a barb wire fence. The land is slightly rolling. There is a school distant two miles from the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to McLean, Patterson & Broad, barristers, room 202 McLean Block, Calgary.

Dated at Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1916.

McLEAN, PATTERSON & BROAD,
Vendor's Solicitors.
Approved, A. F. Kitnaird,
Deputy Registrar.


## CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Dominion Day Excursions**

Fare and one-third for round trip

**Going dates**

**June 29th to July 1st. inclusive**

**Final Return Limit JULY 3rd**

Further information from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or,

**R. DAWSON**

District Passenger Agent, Calgary.



Learn to say

**C Y C O**

Ranch or farm wanted. Will exchange a good general store business with a stock valued at $17,000. Write Box W Call office.


## Contractors Wanted

For breaking of land on "Returned Veterans" colony in Township 24-21, W. 4th, South of Chancellor.

Also in Townships 16 and 17, Ranges 15 and 13, W. 4th, South of Tilley.

Apply to inspectors on the ground or to

Dr. J. G. Rutherford,
Superintendent,
Agriculture and Animal Industry, C. P. R.
Calgary, Alberta.

LOST—Will the Ford owner who had his car standing in front of the Royal Bank Saturday evening, please return the rain coat to Chris Bartsch.

LOST—White horse, weight 1300, main roached last fall, branded 56 on left shoulder. Tail pulled last spring. Reward $5. A. B. Johannsen Standard. 17